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# THE TIMES

The unmaking of the President: Four pages inside

## President Nixon prepares to resign

The American people waited in suspense last night to hear President Nixon announce on television that he was signing office. Speculation that he might merely be planning a temporary handover to Mr Gerald Ford, the Vice-President, vanished when Mr Thomas P. O'Neill, the House Democratic leader,

said that Mr Ford would be sworn in as the thirty-eighth President at the White House this afternoon. Evidence that the Senate, as well as the House had been lost caused the final collapse, well placed sources said. The defection of men like Representative John Rhodes and Senator Tower sent Mr Nixon reeling and forced him to

relinquish the presidency, retained less than two years ago by a landslide. In the Senate, a "Sense of the Congress" resolution was introduced recommending that Mr Nixon should not be prosecuted if he resigns. This will not be legally binding without the agreement of Mr Jaworski, the special Watergate prosecutor.

## Mr Healey outlines new wealth and gift taxes planned to secure greater economic equality

By Margaret Stone  
Two new taxes, aimed at greater redistribution of wealth, were outlined yesterday by Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer. He said that, with little or no increase in living standards until the early 1980s had been fully absorbed, "the wealthy will have to make additional sacrifices".

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The two taxes were a wealth tax, which would be an annual tax on all assets, including houses, of £100,000 and over, and a capital transfer tax on gifts, which would be cumulative with a starting point of £15,000, and which would replace existing estate duty provisions.

Day, March 26, 1974, except where deaths have occurred since then but before the introduction of the autumn Finance Bill. During that interim period existing estate duty rules will apply.

Although the taxes are redistributive in intent, there will be no specific bonus to lower-paid workers as a result. The only direct beneficiaries will be widows, who will certainly be better off under the new capital transfer tax than under estate duty. At the top end of the scale, ceiling limits are likely to be introduced to prevent a punitive doubling-up of the new wealth tax with the present investment income surcharge.

Another important difference between estate duty and the capital transfer tax is the elimination of estate duty reliefs for owners of agricultural land and woodlands. The special 45 per cent reduction for estate duty is to be withdrawn, although the Government is considering continuing some relief for full-time farmers.

The speed at which events have moved has put an end to the idea that Congress might pass a special bill of amnesty in exchange for the resignation. That suggestion was itself rejected by many influential members of Congress, who argued that the American people would not accept the justice of such a flagrantly partial measure.

For people in that category, largely farmers and entrepreneurs, one solution suggested is that the wealth tax liability (plus interest at a commercial rate) could be deferred until the owner sells the assets, dies or retires. The subsequent valuations of the

## Mr Ford expected to be sworn in at White House today

By Fred Emery  
Washington, Aug 8  
President Nixon is set to announce his resignation in a television broadcast tonight (early Friday, London time). The White House left Nixon to make it official, the first firm word that it would be resignation rather than a temporary handover to Mr Gerald Ford, the Vice-President, came from Representative Thomas O'Neill, the House Democratic leader.



Mr Ford, still Vice-President, leaves home for his office yesterday.

Mr O'Neill said he had learnt that Mr Ford would be sworn in as the thirty-eighth President at the White House on Friday afternoon. Mr Nixon, Mr O'Neill believed, would hand in his resignation shortly thereafter. Dr Kissinger, as Secretary of State, is designated to receive such resignations.

Even after he was compelled to confess to the cover-up last Monday he still feverishly clung to the hope that he could just scrape an acquittal in a Senate trial.

Mr Ford's mood was officially described by his spokesman as "one of businesslike dispatch". It was reported to be surprisingly with an inaugural address he planned to make on the White House East soon tomorrow evening.

By this account, his daughter, Julie, was also an impassioned advocate of a fight to the finish. "Don't listen to them," she was quoted as saying in an attempt to out-bout his advisers.

Mr Ford immediately cancelled a planned 11-day speaking tour to the West, which he had only been postponing hour by hour, intent on not wanting to be part of a "death watch". Now, obviously assuming de facto control, he was to meet Dr Kissinger this afternoon at the Vice-President's

judgment, hoped against better judgment, hoped against hope that Mr Nixon had been speaking the approximate truth.

## Senate move on immunity from legal prosecution

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, Aug 8  
Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts introduced a "sense of the Congress" resolution to the Senate today recommending that Mr Nixon should not be prosecuted if he resigns.

Others maintained that the President could only be granted immunity from prosecution in exchange for a confession of guilt, or at least the publication of the case against him in a way which would convince the people of its honesty.

It is believed that the President has at least been informed of the proposal for a sense of the Congress resolution. The details of a legally binding arrangement to spare him prosecution would have to be worked out between his lawyers and Mr Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor.

## BBC man killed and five reporters wounded by Turkish land mines

Paul Martin  
Nicosia, Aug 8  
A British camera crewman as killed and five British and American journalists were wounded by a mine which exploded on the approach road to Nicosia.

Mr Christopher Morris, a BBC correspondent, was hit in the left shoulder. Mr Simon Dring of BBC Television, was hit with shrapnel in the legs and Mr Paul Roche, a photographer with the Associated Press, lost his left eye.

Mr Callaghan's aim is to achieve agreement on ways in which peace and orderly government can be restored in Cyprus and then consider the long-term position in the island.

## Mr Callaghan seeks deeds not words over Cyprus

From A. M. Rendel  
Diplomatic Correspondent  
Geneva, Aug 8  
The second stage of the Cyprus conference between Britain, Greece and Turkey began this evening in Geneva.

Mr Callaghan said he was not for him to allocate guilt or blame. He gave, however, a clear enough warning to the Turks that their advances in Cyprus must stop, if the conference was to have any hope of reaching agreement.

The work of the committee would be divided between a number of sub-committees dealing with the demarcation of the ceasefire line and the buffer zone round it; supervision of the Turkish enclaves in the main municipalities and of the neutral belts round them; the exchange and release of military and civilian prisoners; the

## hell profits p to £248m

The Royal Dutch-Shell group crossed its net income from £2.3m to £248.2m in the second quarter of this year, making a £52m provision against possible further losses in its nuclear venture in the United States.

## Soldier charged with murder after shooting

From Robert Fisk  
Belfast  
A British soldier was charged with murder last night after the killing on Wednesday evening of Patrick McElhane, aged 23, a Roman Catholic. He had been taken from his home in Co Tyrone by men in army uniform and was later shot in the chest.

The couple said their son was a quiet man who took no part in politics and the RUC confirmed yesterday to the best of their knowledge he had never been a member of any illegal organization. The police and the Army said they were carrying out separate investigations.

The Army did not comment on the allegation. According to Mrs McElhane, two men in uniform came to the door shortly after six o'clock. On said: "Come you out, young fellow, we want a word with you." Mrs McElhane said her son left peacefully. Outside there were about a dozen men.

casualties among the security forces. Booby trap torch: The alertness of a soldier in Loododerry yesterday morning saved him and a companion from serious injury (our Londonderry Correspondent writes). A patrol saw a torch similar to the type used by the Army lying on the roadway at a checkpoint at Great James Street. He called a bomb-disposal officer who found that a 3oz charge of explosive had been wired to go off when the torch was switched on.

The Army commented: "Any person, especially children, could have picked up the torch and it is everyone's natural reaction to switch on a torch. Fear of withdrawal, page 16

## The rest of the news

- Post workers' pay: 'Special case' increase lifts total to £31
- Taverne backing: Liberals offer 'TV time in return' for Cammions support
- NUT demand: Increase of £2,500 sought for head teachers
- Spying denied: Role of naval officers in trawlers
- Orange Order: Supporters jailed for having explosives
- Food prices: Cost of some eggs and bacon to rise
- Opera: Stand-in singer's mother in tears as she listened
- Italy: Legislation drawn up to fight political terrorism
- S Vietnam: Signs of imminent communist offensive
- Middle East: Call up of Egyptian reserves reported
- Angola: Eight reported dead in Luanda rally
- S Africa: English-language editors divided on press code
- Cricket: Wickers tumble on rain-affected Test match pitch at Lord's
- Bernard Levin: Why our giants must chain their appetites
- Election: David Howell in pious hope of a better balance in politics
- Singapore: Four-page Special Report
- Finance: United Dominions Trust profits more than halved
- Inflation: Wholesale price rises hit US hopes

**Good times are here again.**  
**Zurich-10.00 hrs.**  
**Geneva-10.10 hrs.**

Zurich. A total of 30 flights a week from London Heathrow, with a new 10.00 hrs. departure daily.  
Geneva. A total of 23 flights a week from London Heathrow, with a daily departure at 10.10 hrs. Also twice a week from Manchester, Tuesday and Saturday, at 10.35 hrs.  
Basle. Daily at 17.40 hrs. from London Heathrow.  
Your travel agent or British Airways shop will tell you more.

**British airways**  
We'll take more care of you.

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# 'Special case' rise of 11 1/2% will boost postmen's pay to £31

By Alan Hamilton  
Labour Staff

Post Office workers have accepted a "special case" pay offer which will take the basic weekly rate of a postman above £30.

The deal follows acceptance from Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, during the latter days of Phase Three pay controls, that postmen and associated grades had fallen so far behind general wage levels that they were entitled to a special "catching up" award beyond Phase Three limits.

Increases averaging 11.5 per cent will go to the staff involved, most of whom are members of the Union of Post Office Workers. The maximum rate for a postman will go up from £27.81 to £31.01 a week, for a higher grade postman from £30.78 to £34.32, for a telephonist from £26.38 to £29.41, and for a telegraphist from £29.82 to £33.25.

The rises, negotiated with the Post Office last month, were accepted in a UPW ballot of 200,000 workers, by a majority of more than 35 to one. Subject to government approval the new rates will be backdated to June 4; postal workers had their last increase in January, when they were awarded increases within Phase Three.

Post Office staff hope for a further increase before the end of this year. Talks are in progress between the Post Office and all its unions, on London-weighting increases for

all white-collar and manual staff in the capital.

TV workers' 19 per cent rise: Members of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians working for the 15 independent television companies are to get pay increases of 19 per cent by an agreement reached yesterday (a Staff Reporter writes).

The settlement, backdated to July, paves the way for talks on London weighting. Involving the three companies with ACIT members in the capital, Thames, London Weekend and ATV. Strikes by Thames technicians halted programmes twice for an hour this week. It is understood that after the company had protested the union agreed that the accio would not be repeated.

The increase on basic rates for 3,600 technicians will absorb threshold rises. A spokesman for the companies said the negotiators had borne in mind the companies' present revenue position.

Radiographers' strike spreads: More hospital X-ray technicians yesterday joined the strike called by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, in support of their demand for direct pay talks with the Department of Health (the Press Association reports).

At Swansea 32 radiographers at Morriston and Singleton hospitals, carried out their strike threat but one remained on call for emergency cover.

# Safety tests on schools may delay reopening

By John Young  
Planning Reporter

Many schools may have to delay reopening next month because safety inspections of high alumina cement beams cannot be carried out in time. Local authorities have been urged by the Government to examine all buildings in which the cement has been used.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities is seeking an urgent meeting with ministers to discuss the situation. It fears that the cost of inspecting all the buildings at risk, let alone the cost of replacement, will be enormous.

Because of the possible danger to children, many authorities are closing a large number of schools. Eight have been closed in Knowsley, Merseyside, and eight in Leeds, where eventually 32 schools may have to be vacated.

The association said yesterday that it was unlikely that all schools could be checked before the holidays end.

An article in yesterday's issue of *Construction News* says that building owners face large bills for testing and repair. Local authorities may get government loans to offset the cost, but private owners are unlikely to receive any compensation.

The British Insurance Association considers that structural deterioration arising from chemical changes in the cement is not an insurable risk but rates as wear and tear.

# Members of Democratic Labour Association to decide whether MP should make pact Liberals 'offer TV time to Mr Taverne'

From Martin Huckerby  
Lincoln

Mr Dick Taverne, QC, Democratic Labour MP for Lincoln, has been offered national television time by the Liberal Party in return for his support for it in Parliament, Mr Cliff Hallows, vice-chairman of the Lincoln Democratic Labour Association said yesterday.

He said the proposal, outlined by Mr Taverne a fortnight ago to his local management committee was that he should vote with the Liberals on major issues. In return, the Liberals would not put up a candidate in Lincoln and would help him with national television time.

Mr Hallows said that any decision would be left to the members of the association. He thought "a fair majority" of the committee favoured a loose alliance with the Liberals, "so long as Democratic Labour does not lose its identity here in Lincoln".

Members of the association are angry at the way news of the move has leaked out. With Mr Taverne in Britain, their agent on holiday and the link with the Liberals still uncertain, they see the announcement as helping everyone but Mr Taverne.

A full meeting of the association is being held on August 27 to decide whether Mr Taverne should accept the Liberal whip. Mr Hallows said he thought the association might vote 60 to 40 in favour of the plan.

In Lincoln yesterday many people viewed the proposal as

a desperate attempt by Mr Taverne to find a solid political base before his majority at the polls disappears. While many of his supporters may approve of the idea, other political parties in the city view his move with delight.

Mr Hallows, however, said he believed that the electorate would approve, including most uncommitted voters, although he acknowledged that some would feel "hurt and betrayed". He said he would be delighted if Mr Taverne took the Liberal whip. "We are so close to the Liberal party in so many of our ideas, I do not see how we can stay more than technically separated".

Mr Frederick Allen, Labour controlled district councillor, would not meet the end of the Democratic Labour Association. "We shall not be Liberals." Other officials of the association, however, are worried lest they should lose support on the shop floor.

Councillor Vincent Copley said he did not think the proposal would be well received in the city. He believed Mr Taverne would do better to keep his identity as clearly Democratic Labour.

Other political parties in Lincoln look on Mr Taverne as a drowning man whose move to the Liberals would be a final attempt to keep his political career afloat. Mr Patrick Mulligan, the Labour Party agent, thought such a move would benefit Labour. Many people would be disillusioned

with their MP. "We have had people telephone in about this, saying they will support us in future."

Mr Philip Newlove, chairman of the local Conservative association, said Mr Taverne had to change horses again if he wanted to remain in politics. He suggested that the fall in Mr Taverne's majority from 1,293 at the by-election to 1,293 at the general election, meant that Mr Taverne's support was dwindling. He added that his organization also appeared to be collapsing.

Mr Taverne will not necessarily be welcomed with open arms by the local Liberals.

Mr Basil Arnold, chairman of the local Liberal association, said there had been no contact whatever with Mr Taverne. If there was a general election in the immediate future then his party had agreed not to field a candidate, but he would not go further than say that Mr Taverne might attract some local Liberals if he had accepted the Liberal whip.

Our Political Staff writes: Most Liberal response to the possibility of Mr Taverne's taking the party whip in Parliament after the end of this month was guarded yesterday, with one notable exception.

Mr Cyril Smith, MP for Rochdale, said he would welcome Mr Taverne if he were to join the Liberal Party, but would feel compelled to object to people receiving the whip who were not Liberal MPs. It was rather like using a vehicle to get to one's destination "without paying your fare".

# Another call from Sir Keith to free industry

By Our Political Staff

Sir Keith Joseph, shadow Home Secretary, continued his free enterprise crusade at Leith Town Hall, near Edinburgh, last night. As in his Ulster speech in June, his warnings and criticisms were directed to his own party as well as to his political opponents.

"Ever since the war", he said, "industry has been debilitated by well meant but damaging political policies." As a result of three decades of almost continuous inflation and erratic government intervention, British industry was in such a weakened condition that large sections of it could soon come near to collapse unless something is done to remedy the harm.

"I say this", he went on, "with full awareness of the seriousness of what I am saying. Things are worse than they were even when many people inside industry fully grasp."

That dismal prospect had not been brought about, he maintained, by the failings of private industry. "People who could not tell a ladle from a lawnmower and have over carried the responsibilities of management over their tired British management off for its alleged inefficiency."

Yet, "considering all the obstacles placed in its way by governments and unions, British industry has done remarkably well and deserves combined congratulation and commendation, not blame."

Among Sir Keith's list of what he terms the "fruits of three decades of semi-socialism" is an anti-business climate "fuelled by socialist unions, media, universities". Clearly he believes the Conservative Party has not been unafflicted and the purpose of his speeches is to change the policy of his party and to influence public and political attitudes towards private industry.

Tory election hopes, page 16

# SDLP chief criticizes Labour on Ulster

From Robert Fisk  
Belfast

Mr John Hume, the Social Democrat and Labour Party former Minister of Commerce and the Northern Ireland Executive, said last night that the White Paper on Ulster published last month was a "no-policy" designed to get Labour through the next election.

Since the Executive collapsed during the Protestant strike last May the SDLP has been becoming increasingly frustrated with efforts made by Mr Northern Ireland, and Mr Hume said the Northern Executive would face in the next meeting run by both communities.

Speaking in Londonderry on the eve of the third anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial in Ulster, Mr Hume said the Government would face in the Northern Ireland consultative committee, exactly the same situation as in the past, with "loyalists" in control, who would be able to return to an Administration with loyalist supremacy under the mantle of a democratic majority.

Faced with the same choice as during the Protestant strike—confrontation or withdrawal—the Labour Party would choose withdrawal.

In Belfast yesterday Mr Faulkner issued a policy document for his new Unionist Party. In it he and his colleague reject the Council of Ireland project.

The Sunningdale agreement, under which the Executive was set up, stipulated that there should be an inter-governmental council to assist the republican aspirations of the minority in Northern Ireland.

# Degree board rebuff to private college

By David Walker  
of The Higher Education Supplement

Courses in law, economics and government, to be run to degree standard at the privately financed university college at Buckingham, have been denied official recognition.

Professor Max Beloff, principal of the "Independent University", has announced that the Council for National Academic Awards, the degree-awarding body for further education, will not validate any of the courses submitted.

The college approached the council to make its graduates' degrees generally acceptable to the professions, industry and other universities and hoped to receive a royal charter by about 1980. The college intends to stick to its timetable and admit students in February, 1978.

Professor Beloff said the decision was not surprising. "After all", he said, "the CNA was designed for the polytechnics and it cannot be expected to rethink its basic mandate."

Financial pressures will force the college to run its innovative courses without public recognition, and the weight of establishing academic credentials now falls upon the college staff.

# Candidates named

The following prospective parliamentary candidates were named yesterday:

Mr Paul Hayden, aged 50, leader of the Liberal group on Sevenoaks District Council, to contest East Gristead, held by the Conservatives with a majority of 8,577.

Mr John Merritt Bloom, aged 39, Labour, to contest Petersfield, held by the Conservatives with a majority of 9,580.

# NUT says top heads should get up to £9,000

By Sue Cameron  
of The Times Higher Education Supplement

Demands for a pay rise of £2,500 a year for the heads of Britain's largest schools have been made by the National Union of Teachers in evidence to the Houghton inquiry into teachers' salaries.

The union says the maximum salary for heads should be raised to £9,000. It is calling for a £500 increase in teachers' starting salaries to bring them to a minimum of £2,000. Over the past few years teachers have had their workload increased and have also been subjected to extra strain because of the disrespectful attitudes of pupils, the union says.

The NUT evidence shows that this March nearly half the teachers in the country were earning less than £2,100 a year. Less than 5 per cent earned more than £3,200.

Teacher reduction opposed: The NUT said yesterday that it would oppose proposals to reduce the teaching force. The proposals are published in *The Times Educational Supplement* today.

# Touch of magic in poetry contest at eisteddfod

From Trevor Fishlock  
Carmarthen

Merlin's magic still works in Carmarthen where legend says he was born. The National Eisteddfod, the annual triumph of the Welsh amateur spirit over the obstacles of finance and logistics, always needs some luck. And as everyone says this is the most successful eisteddfod since the war it is felt that Merlin has a hand in it.

In Carmarthen it is as well to look sympathetically at such superstitious notions. The town

# Vandals damage cross

Coventry Cathedral's 8th charred cross made from timbers of the fourteenth-century church destroyed by bombing in 1940, was found yesterday with parts broken by vandals. An official said it might be repairable.

# Explosives charge

A man has been charged at Birmingham with conspiracy to cause explosions and will appear in court today. A police official said the case was connected with a man already accused of a bombing plot.

# Second view on Essex

Mr Grimond gives his views on Essex University in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today. In the same issue, Frederick Dainton discusses why students are turning away from science.

# Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold

Today  
Sun rises: 5.36 am Sun sets: 8.33 pm  
Moon sets: 12.38 pm Moon rises: 10.22 pm

Last quarter: August 11.  
Lighting up: 9.5 pm to 5.7 am.  
High water: London Bridge, 6.11 am, 6.38 pm (22.2ft); 6.46 pm, 6.7m (22.0ft).  
Avonmouth, 11.26 am, 11.5m (38.2ft); 11.40 pm, 11.5m (37.6ft).  
Dover, 3.11 am, 6.0m (19.5ft); 3.26 pm, 6.2m (20.2ft).  
Hull, 10.16 am, 6.9m (22.5ft); 10.37 pm, 6.3m (20.7ft).  
Liverpool, 3.16 am, 8.1m (26.5ft); 3.37 pm, 7.7m (25.3ft).

A depression over the North Sea will move slowly N.  
Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:  
London, SE, central S, SW England, S Wales, Channel Islands: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 21°C (70°F).

East Anglia, Midlands, E. Central N, NE England: Showers or longer outbreaks of rain; sunny intervals; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 20°C (68°F).

N Wales, Northern Ireland, Glasgow, SW Scotland, Isle of Man, Lake District, NW England: Showers or longer outbreaks of rain; sunny intervals; wind W, light; max temp 19°C (66°F).

Cathness, Orkney, Shetland: Mainly cloudy, rain at times; wind light, variable; max temp 14°C (57°F).

(Unfurl for tomorrow and Sunday: Rather cool, rain at times in all districts, but brighter spells. Sea passages: North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind W, moderate or fresh; sea moderate. English Channel: Wind W, moderate, backing SW; fresh; sea moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, light; sea light, becoming moderate.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	17	W	c
Birmingham	16	W	c
Manchester	15	W	c
Cardiff	14	W	c
Belfast	13	W	c
Edinburgh	12	W	c
Glasgow	11	W	c
London (Heathrow)	16	W	c
London (Gatwick)	16	W	c
London (Luton)	16	W	c
London (Stansted)	16	W	c
London (Southampton)	16	W	c
London (Birmingham)	16	W	c
London (Manchester)	16	W	c
London (Cardiff)	16	W	c
London (Belfast)	16	W	c
London (Edinburgh)	16	W	c
London (Glasgow)	16	W	c

# Council failed

The council failed to agree on a full...

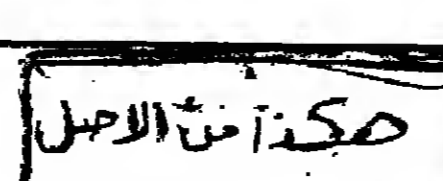
# Hotels and hospitality to remember.

Next time you're in Bristol, Leeds or Middlesbrough, remember the Dragonara Hotel. And stay there. You'll find all the comfort and luxury you'd normally expect only from International Hotels. That's because they have been created by people with world-wide experience in first class hotels. And because they're owned by Ladbrokes, the people who have made it their business to make leisure a pleasure, with Holiday Centres and Holiday Villages in Norfolk, the Isle of Wight and Cornwall, luxury boats on the Norfolk Broads, and Entertainment Centres throughout the country. Each Dragonara Hotel is superbly designed and splendidly equipped, and offers extremely high standards of accommodation and service. Accommodation for example. Guest rooms (there are more than 200 per hotel) have their own private bathroom, direct dial telephone, colour television and a radio. And, of course, comfortable, modern beds. Service starts the moment you arrive at the station or airport; we'll pick you up in a chauffeur driven car. It continues with a room service that responds every hour of the 24. And when you leave, we'll whisk you back to the station or airport. There are ample parking facilities if you come by car. For conferences, we have facilities for up to 600 delegates, all the necessary audio and visual equipment for presentations, and experienced staff to organise the conference for you. And we can cater for banquets of up to 400 people. The Hotels have fine restaurants with a superb cuisine, bars, and other interests - such as a sauna, or squash courts, and evening entertainments for your relaxation to make your stay enjoyable and memorable. Here's something else that's worth remembering. The cost of a room is much lower than you'd expect for Hotels that are rated top class in the Michelin Guide, and 4-Star with the AA and RAC.

# Dragonara Hotels

Reservations: Redcliffe Way, Bristol BS1 6NJ.  
Adjacent to St. Mary Redcliffe Church. Tel: Bristol 20044  
Neville Street, Leeds LS1 4BX. Adjacent to City Station. Tel: 44200  
Fry Street, Middlesbrough TS1 1JH. 100 yards from the Town Hall.  
Tel: Middlesbrough 48133

Ladbrokes-leaders in leisure



DLP criticizes about 11ster

### Charge Order men who had explosives filed for 10 years

Our Correspondent  
burgh  
ree men, two of whom said  
were members of the Free  
Orange Order, were  
3 on explosives charges at  
High Court in Edinburgh  
Maxwell, aged 32, a  
man, of Greenwood  
ue, Cambuslang, Lanark-  
who carried a large blue  
throughout the trial, was  
d for 10 years for having  
sives with intent to  
nger life and property.  
igh Dougan aged 31, a fore-  
plumber, of Fife Crescent,  
Kibride, was given 10 years  
similar charge.  
haniel Hutton, aged 39,  
emple Avenue, Armadale,  
Lothian, was jailed for  
years for having explo-  
sives suspected of being for  
wful purposes.  
fourth man, Henry  
agu, aged 31, a bulldozer  
er, of Cruchan Road,  
ghall, Kucherglen, was  
sed after a charge of

possessing explosives with  
intent to endanger life and prop-  
erty had been found not  
proven.  
Lord Cameron told Mr Dougan  
that it had been said that he was  
a man of strong religious views.  
"No political or religious con-  
sideration of any kind can  
excuse a deliberate crime of  
endangering life of persons in  
the United Kingdom", the judge  
said.  
Mr Maxwell he said:  
"You profess strong religious  
opinions. I do not conceive it  
possible that a man who  
honestly holds such opinions  
can deliberately be guilty of  
possession of high explosive with  
criminal intent, which you have  
been charged with."  
During the trial the prosecu-  
tion alleged that the explosives  
were intended for extremist  
organizations in Northern  
Ireland. Mr Dougan and Mr  
Maxwell said they were mem-  
bers of the Orange Order  
and the Apprentice Boys of  
Derry.

### Power failure ops Clacton ess contest

By Harry Golombek  
Correspondent  
Clacton in the British  
championships stopped be-  
cause of a power failure after  
the first round. The British  
championships were held at  
Clacton on Wednesday. The  
results of the first round are:  
Crawford 1, Henson 0; Linton 0;  
Gibson 1, Wise 0; Horner 1, Light-  
foot 0; Adams 1, Gammon 0; Swan-  
son 1, Clark 0; Clarke 1, Miles  
0; Jones 1, Nunn 0; Peacock 1,  
Cox 0; Hinde 1, Williams 0; Wil-  
kinson 1, Martin 0; Hinton 1, Har-  
mer 0; Wood and Thomas, Wise and Ver-  
all adjourned.

### Report calls for more powers in juvenile courts

By Our Legal Correspondent  
Parents should be liable to  
fines when their children com-  
mit offences or play truant, the  
Society of Conservative Law-  
yers proposes in a report published  
yesterday.  
The report says that although  
magistrates have the power to  
order a parent or guardian to  
pay a fine when a juvenile  
under 17 is found guilty of an  
offence, the power is so hedged  
about with qualifications as not  
to be available in many cases.  
The society suggests that  
fines should always be enforce-  
able against parents, on the  
basis that they are in fact  
responsible for the actions of  
their children.  
The proposals come after a  
study of the Children and  
Young Persons Act, 1969,  
carried out by a committee of  
the society, headed by Mr  
Edward Gardner, QC, MP for  
South Fylde.  
The committee concludes that  
the Act is not working and  
calls for a restoration of  
magistrates' powers, to impose  
sanctions against crime by  
ordering a young offender  
directly to a community home,  
or to a probation home or  
hostel. It also says more  
"secured" places should be  
provided for particularly diffi-  
cult delinquents.  
Apprentices in Crime, Conserva-  
tive Central Office, 32 Smith  
Square, London, SW1.

### Three children in blaze

Three children died yesterday  
in a fire swept through their  
home in Leyland Road, Burnley,  
Lancashire. Mr Brian Unsworth,  
building foreman, grabbed one  
of the legs as he leant through  
upstairs window, but he was  
unable to pull the child from the  
flaming room.  
The dead are: Craig Wilkin-  
son, aged 7, his sister, Louise,  
aged 6, and Lee, aged 4. Their  
mother, Richard, aged 4, was  
taken to Victoria Hospital.

### Some eggs and bacon will cost more from next week

The wholesale price of most  
home-produced and imported  
bacon will increase by almost  
a pound next week and some  
will cost more.  
Fine Fare, the largest retail-  
er of British bacon, said  
yesterday that it would prob-  
ably charge 4p or 5p a pound  
extra for middle, back and  
risky cuts. Gammon would be  
up by about 4p a pound and  
other cuts would be unchanged.  
Goldenlay Eggs, the largest  
egg-marketing group in Britain,  
expects its large eggs to cost an  
extra 2p a dozen. It attributed  
the rise to the slaughtering  
season promoted by the Eggs  
Authority.  
The Department of Prices and  
Consumer Protection made a  
tentative forecast of rises in  
poultry prices after weeks in  
which supermarkets have main-  
tained fierce competition on  
poultry broilers.  
The British Poultry Federa-  
tion said poultry prices in gen-  
eral had started to rise. Most  
other chickens will cost be-  
tween 21p and 25p a pound this  
week instead of 19p to 24p as  
it was. Frozen turkeys are  
firmly steady at 24p to 28p a  
pound in shops.  
Beef is also showing signs of  
rising for the first time for  
several weeks, but the change will

### Food prices

Hugh Clayton  
not be obvious in shops for some  
days. The most noticeable rises  
will be on steak, particularly rump,  
which is rising from 95p or £1  
for bone-killed meat to £1.05 or  
£1.10.  
The best value in meat this  
weekend will be in English pork  
and lamb, especially the latter.  
The Keymarkets chain has cut the  
price of whole and half shoulders  
to 53p a pound, while its cheapest  
chops will cost 58p. Many inde-  
pendent butchers have also cut the  
price of bone-bred lamb so that  
in many shops it will be a better  
buy than New Zealand.  
The first cultivated blackberries  
are bringing a touch of autumn to  
the shops at about 20p or 25p a  
pound. Raspberries are still  
highly priced at 18p to 25p a  
pound, but will soon supersede the  
last summer vegetables such as  
peas which are now hard and  
cheap at 8p to 14p a pound.  
A few shops are selling French  
nectarines at about 8p each. Green  
and red peppers are down to 25p  
a pound and cucumbers have  
dropped slightly to 10p or 18p  
each. There are plenty of good  
spring onions at 5p to 5p a bunch.

### Press Council upholds complaint that an editor failed to express regret

An editor was entitled to  
publish information about  
municipal expenditure but  
though he later published a  
letter of correction he failed to  
express regret for a misleading  
headline and paragraph, the  
Press Council says in an adjudica-  
tion.  
The Northern Echo published  
a report headed "Salary of  
Councilism comes under fire".  
The report said the salary of  
the urban council chief reported  
to be £182 a week, was to be  
overruled by shocked councillors.  
The report also had a long list  
of pointed questions for a full  
council meeting.  
They wanted, the report said,  
an explanation for other  
extravagant "perquisites sanc-  
tioned for the 61 councillors by  
the ruling Labour group. These  
included three home telephones,  
three domestic cases (estimated  
to cost more than £2,500 each) and  
plans to supply a £4,500 Daimler  
and chauffeur for the new  
mayor. Mr Jack Ramshaw,  
leader of the council.  
His allowance was said to be  
about £9,500 and confidential  
sources disclosed that he was  
to be paid up to £1,000 per-  
sonal allowance, £2,000 for  
maintaining £2,000 for travel  
and £3,000 for a private  
secretary.  
At that time Durham City  
Council, one of three about to  
merge in a new district  
authority, had a mayoral allow-  
ance of only £1,000.

### Forged notes in West

A London gang is passing  
forged £5 notes in the West  
Country, now crowded with  
holidaymakers. Sixty of the for-  
geries, described as very good,  
have been recovered.  
The gang is passing forged  
£5 notes in the West Country,  
now crowded with holidaymak-  
ers. Sixty of the forgeries, de-  
scribed as very good, have been  
recovered.

### Windsor Castle fire

A fire in a kitchen at Wind-  
sor Castle on Wednesday night  
apparently started in flues and  
did not spread.

### Blaze at fun centre

The roof and facade of the  
Hippodrome fun centre on  
Marine Parade, Southend, were  
destroyed by fire yesterday.



Elated promenade: Patrick McCarthy outside the Albert Hall, where on Wednesday he stepped from the audience to stand in

### Stand-in singer's mother in tears as she heard on radio

By Kenneth Gossling  
Arts Reporter  
Mr Patrick McCarthy's  
mother was "more shocked  
than anything" when she heard  
her son, a professional singer  
for only two and a half weeks,  
standing in for one of the  
soloists at the Promenade Con-  
cert in London on Wednesday  
night.  
The soloist, Thomas Allen,  
was overcome by the heat and  
collapsed.  
Mrs McCarthy said at her  
Brighton home yesterday: "I  
was listening on my radio and  
saw a pair of tight and my  
husband was listening on the  
stereo upstairs. I burst into  
tears. I'm so happy for my  
son, because he has worked so  
hard and lived on such a meagre  
grant for so long."  
"When he comes home to-  
morrow and gives me his dirty  
laundry I shan't complain at  
all."  
Mr McCarthy stood in for Mr  
Allen, the baritone, in Carl  
Orff's choral work, *Carmina  
Burana*, before a full house at  
the Albert Hall. He was back  
in rehearsal for the Arts Coun-  
cil's Opera for All autumn tour  
yesterday at the London Opera  
Centre.  
"I went along to hear the  
concert because this is a fa-  
vourite work of mine. I particu-  
larly went to hear Thomas  
Allen, a singer I admire very

much," he said. "I was stand-  
ing in the arena with my score,  
quite near the front where I  
always stand."  
When Mr Allen had to go off,  
obviously in distress, Mr  
McCarthy went backstage and  
spoke to officials, explaining  
that he was a professional  
singer.  
"My legs were unsteady at  
first and it all felt unreal, but  
I have now accomplished some-  
thing I would not expect to do  
for five or 10 years, if at all:  
to sing at a Prom with Provin-  
ce and the London Symphonic  
Orchestra. You can't do any-  
thing more elevated than that."  
Afterwards, he had "a  
couple of jars" at a public  
house near by, telephoned to

his parents and caught a No 8  
bus back to his room in Bednal  
Green Road.  
The singer, aged 27, whose  
weekly wage is £30 plus ex-  
penses while on tour, said that  
friends who were with him gave  
him a push to encourage him  
to volunteer. He is not expect-  
ing a rush of offers.  
He will be able to see himself  
for the first time on television  
next Sunday in a recording of  
the concert.  
The BBC said yesterday that  
Mr Allen, who was feeling well  
again, had a deputy, as was  
customary. But Dr Christopher  
Hood, a baritone in the LSO  
chorus, was attending to Mr  
Allen and could not go on him-  
self.

### Sister not satisfied by spy trawler denials

From Our Correspondent  
Hull  
Despite official assurances  
that British trawlers are not  
being used as spy ships although  
they sometimes carry naval  
officers, the woman who first  
raised the speculation after the  
loss with all hands of the Hull  
trawler Gaul, of 1,100 tons, in  
February, said yesterday that  
she was not convinced. She is  
Mrs Beryl Benn, of Steynburg  
Street, Hull, whose brother was  
one of the Gaul's crew of 36.  
She said yesterday: "They  
thought we were cranks when  
we first raised this matter of  
naval officers on board trawlers.  
At the House of Commons we  
were told it was not so, but now  
we have been proved right."  
The admission that naval  
officers sometimes travel in  
trawlers came from Mr Frank  
Judd, Under-Secretary for the  
Navy, in a letter to Mr John  
Prescott, Labour MP for Hull,  
East. Mr Prescott, with Mr  
Kevin McNamara, Labour MP  
for Hull, Central, and Mr James  
Johnson, Labour MP for Hull,  
West, each with trawlermen in  
his constituency, saw officials at  
the Ministry of Defence on  
Tuesday.  
Mr McNamara said yesterday  
that they were satisfied that the  
Gaul was not a spy ship and  
that she was not carrying a  
naval officer.  
He said British trawlers were  
not used as spy ships and did  
not carry equipment or staff  
for intelligence purposes. They  
were concerned with trawler-  
meo being put at risk.  
They accepted, he said, that  
some naval staff did go in  
trawlers for seagoing experi-  
ence, particularly if they were  
attached to fisheries protection.  
Mrs Benn said she did not

know any trawlerman who had  
sailed with naval officers but  
she had heard of it. She did not  
believe that naval officers went  
with trawlers for seagoing ex-  
perience; the Navy had enough  
ships of its own for that.  
Mr George Andrews, fishing  
section officer at Hull of the  
Transport & General Workers  
Union, said he was satisfied  
that the Gaul was not a spy  
ship and he was also satisfied  
that she was not in Russian  
hands. He was concerned that  
trawlermen were put at risk  
when their ships carried naval  
staff.  
Mr Tom Boyd, head of the  
Boyd Line Trawler Company,  
said: "Spying is not our busi-  
ness." The only people they  
had taken in their trawlers  
were young sub-lieutenants who  
really wanted seagoing experi-  
ence. They had not taken  
naval people for many years,  
but would do so if asked.  
A Staff Reporter writes: The  
Ministry of Defence said yes-  
terday that it had been the prac-  
tice for some naval officers to  
widen their experience by sail-  
ing in trawlers and merchant  
ships, but he denied that any  
engaged in military intelligence.  
The Navy had operated a  
fisheries protection service for  
British fishing vessels since the  
Second World War and it was  
naturally better for officers  
attached to it to know some-  
thing about trawlers. The Ice-  
landic "cod wars" had shown  
that they might be called on  
for various tasks such as help-  
ing an injured seaman or assist-  
ing with a machinery break-  
down.  
The ministry could not say if  
any naval officers were on  
trawlers now, but said that no  
more than one or two would  
normally be away at any one  
time. They did not wear uni-  
form because it would be un-  
suitable for the rough trawler  
work. There was no question  
of trying to disguise them.

### Murder charge

Paul Hales, 23, a labourer,  
was remanded for a week at  
Tynemouth yesterday on a  
charge of murdering Gary  
Shields, aged 6, on Saturday.

### Holiday death fall

Mr Charles Wray, aged 76,  
of Coventry, was found dead  
yesterday below a 100ft cliff at  
Whitesands Bay, Pembrok-  
eshire, where he was on holiday.

NEW TAX PROPOSALS

Government plans to secure 'greater economic equality'

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the foreword to the Green Paper on a wealth tax, states:

The Government is committed to use the taxation system to promote greater social and economic equality... The necessary reforms are needed in the taxation of capital...

One of the main purposes of personal direct taxation is to ensure that the burden is shared fairly in accordance with ability to pay...

Although it has been an accepted feature of the tax systems of many other countries for a long time a wealth tax with certain features for this country...

There are areas where the issues may not be altogether clear-cut or where the situation may seem capable of more than one reasonable solution...

The Green Paper states:

Purpose of the Green Paper

1. A wealth tax is an accepted feature of many other countries' tax systems but it will be a new departure in this country...

Table with 2 columns: TAX A, TAX B. Rows show tax amounts for different income levels.

4. The possible yield from these rates is estimated to be £1,100 million... The yield will vary from year to year...

5. Appendix 3 contains estimates of the yield from the proposed wealth tax... The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax...

How other European countries raise revenue from the wealthy

The following tables, Appendix 3 of the Green Paper, show how wealth tax systems work in some European countries.

The figures of "percentage yield" give the yield from wealth tax as a percentage of revenue from all taxes in 1971. The sterling equivalents have been rounded after taking the exchange rates for July 1, 1974.

Table with 5 columns: Taxpayer, Assets covered, Assets excluded, Fixed amount exempt, Tax rates (including ceilings). Includes sub-tables for SWEDEN and DENMARK.

Table for SWEDEN: (1) Individuals and estates, (2) Husband and wife, (3) Non-residents, (4) Husband and wife, (5) Non-residents.

Table for DENMARK: (1) Individuals and estates, (2) Joint taxation of family members, (3) Non-residents.

charge here might be taxed on the same basis as the assets of residents. The arrangements along these lines would not bring within the scope of the charge assets of any nature owned by widely held companies...

UNITED KINGDOM COMPANIES AND UNINCORPORATED ENTITIES. 11. It is not in general proposed to tax companies or unincorporated associations...

RESIDENCE. 12. The Government propose that the imposition of the charge to wealth tax should turn on an individual's domicile in the United Kingdom in any fiscal year...

13. A person who is resident in the United Kingdom in any fiscal year will be liable to wealth tax on his worldwide assets...

14. It is not generally the Government's purpose to charge non-residents to wealth tax. They will not be liable on assets of any description held outside the United Kingdom...

Discretionary trusts. 19. The application to straightforward trusts cannot apply to the wholly discretionary trust in which the trustees have unfettered discretion...

ESTATES IN ADMINISTRATION. 25. Special rules will be needed to deal with the estate of a person who has died on or after the date of receipt of the tax...

26. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

27. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

28. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

29. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

30. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

31. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

Table for REPUBLIC OF IRELAND: (1) Principal private residence, (2) Principal private residence, (3) Principal private residence, (4) Principal private residence.

Table for NETHERLANDS: (1) Individuals, (2) Husband and wife, (3) Non-residents, (4) Husband and wife, (5) Non-residents.

Table for NORWAY: (1) Individuals, (2) Husband and wife, (3) Non-residents, (4) Husband and wife, (5) Non-residents.

A calling provision. 32. Even such relief from the combined burden of wealth tax and income tax would not go far enough in some circumstances...

GENERAL PRINCIPLES. 26. In principle wealth tax should be levied equally on the value of assets held by an individual or by the trustees of a trust...

27. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

28. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

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35. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

36. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

37. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

Life assurance policies. 44. The foregoing arguments do not apply to savings by means of life assurance...

45. The tax will be charged on the net worth of the individual...

46. In principle property will be valued on an open market basis...

47. The sum of the values of the number of interests in an asset will be different people...

48. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

49. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

50. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

51. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

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56. The Government's proposal is to introduce a wealth tax which will be levied on the net worth of individuals...

Royal Results advertisement with various headlines and text.

EW TAX PROPOSALS

Unquoted securities

Unquoted securities will be valued on the basis set out in paragraph 46 and 47. It may not be necessary to adopt an assets valuation to arrive at a fair value for a company holding...

How wealth charge will be administered

General 58. The wealth tax will be administered under the Commissioners of Inland Revenue by a regional organization. In order to achieve the maximum economy of administration...

Returns 59. The arrangements for returns for the tax are as follows. Any individual who estimated that his wealth (including the value of any assets he has settled on a foreign trust...

over the following few years by reference to market trends for assets of its type generally.

63. When a trust is set up on the open market the price obtained will provide the best evidence of its value on the day of the sale. It may also provide some evidence of the value of the asset in earlier years and may suggest that the earlier valuations had been insufficient or excessive. Likewise a professional valuation of an asset which the taxpayer had previously valued according to the best of his own ability, although not providing such authoritative evidence at value as a sale, might suggest that earlier valuations had been excessive or insufficient. In such cases either the taxpayer or the wealth tax office should have the right to require a previous valuation which had been accepted. This right should probably be made subject to a time limit.

trustee of a trust, will normally be required to assess himself, it will be most convenient if he attaches to his return form a cheque for the tax shown to be due by virtue of his assessment together with any interest up to the date of payment.

Trustees will not however always know the rate of tax attributable to the assets of the trust and may not find this procedure practicable. If the tax is not paid at the time the return is made, or if further tax becomes due following an adjustment, the tax together with interest will be collected in the normal way. Interest will be due to a taxpayer who has overpaid. It may be desirable to empower the Inland Revenue to attach assets, or at least to put a charge on them, where wealth tax remains unpaid. Powers to obtain information 69. Paragraphs 59 and 60 outlined the information taxpayers should show on their return forms. In addition, however, the Inland Revenue will need powers to obtain from other people such information as is necessary to establish whether or not there is any liability and, if there is, in what amounts. These powers will also need to cover anyone who has been concerned with the setting up of a foreign trust or with the appointment of non-resident trustees to a previously resident trust.

enable the necessary legislative provisions to be introduced in the 1976 Finance Bill, in which case the first valuation date would be on December 31 of that year or on March 31, 1977.

73. It will, of course, be for the benefit of the public and of the taxpayer to receive representations from the public and, if so, on what basis. In the meantime interested individuals and organizations who wish to make their views on the tax known to the Government should in the first instance send them in writing to the Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House, London, WC1R 1LE. Arrangements may then be made in suitable cases for their written representations to be discussed either with Treasury Ministers, or with the board, as seems most likely to be helpful.

Appendix I

EXAMPLES The following examples show the method of calculating a person's liability to wealth tax under the illustrative wealth taxes A and B set out in paragraph 31. In each case the taxpayer is assumed to be single.

Table with columns: Wealth tax A, Wealth tax B, Trust U, Trust V, etc. Example 1: Net wealth amounting to £1,000,000. Example 2: Net wealth amounting to £1,000,000 but in addition has a life interest in trust T which has assets amounting to £1,500,000.

Appendix 2

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN GREAT BRITAIN 1. This appendix considers what is known about the distribution of privately owned wealth in Great Britain. It does not however purport to measure the distribution of the total wealth of the nation and the extent to which these have tended to grow in recent decades.

6. There is little independent information available about the effects of these omissions on the total of personal wealth and one on the way in which the amounts omitted are split between the more and less wealthy classes. The most that can be done is to indicate the difference that might be caused on the basis of certain specific assumptions. Thus some of the estimates of total holdings of particular assets tall short of central totals of personal holdings where there is a readily available independent estimate, e.g. for National Savings Certificates, Premium Bonds, Defence Bonds and British Savings Bonds, deposits with the National Savings and Trustee Savings Banks, building society shares and deposits, and deposits with friendly societies. The shortfall in the identified wealth totals may perhaps be assumed to relate to the smaller holdings and estates referred to in paragraph 1(i) above. For control totals which attempt to correct both real property and household goods to a full current market valuation it is necessary to use the estimates made by Messrs Revel and Rine—excluding, however, their estimate of the current value of non-durable settlements, since these are not shown in the wealth tax. The wealth held in the form of non-durable settlements (including spouse settlements, discretionary and accumulating trusts) provides a more tractable problem. Identified estimates of wealth for 1960 and 1965 are available in the Revel/Rine studies and a pro rata figure has been used for 1970. The effect on the distribution of wealth can be shown only if specific assumptions are made as to their split between ranges of wealth holders. In the table that follows the following arbitrary assumptions have been adopted: (i) Half of the estimated value of all non-durable settlements has been allocated to the top 1 per cent of the population. (ii) Another half has been allocated to the top 5 per cent of the population. (iii) The basic figures and the effect of these adjustments, which are more than sufficient to likely range for the concentration of wealth in the hands of the wealthy, is summarized in the following table:

Table showing Total adult population (million) for 1960, 1965, 1970. Also includes wealth distribution data for various percentiles (A, B, C, D, E) and population wealth percentiles (F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z).

ANNUAL CYCLE OF THE TAX

66. Because holdings of assets in the tax will be made on the basis of the value on a given day, it may therefore be necessary for businesses to draw up a balance sheet on that day. The day chosen should be that which caused the minimum of disturbance to those who wished to make their accounting year end on the valuation day. This would probably be either December 31 or March 31.

ASSESSMENT

Self-assessment 67. Many taxpayers who fall within the scope of the tax will have a wide variety of assets which will not be easily valued and it would be unreasonable to allow too short a period for the completion of returns and for valuation. At the same time it would be equally unreasonable to extend the period before payment is required to enable valuations to be made in every case however complex. A compromise might well be six months with an additional three months in the year in which the tax is introduced. Thus if on the basis suggested in paragraph 66 the most convenient valuation day were to be December 31, wealth tax would then normally be due to be paid by the following July 1, interest running from that date on amounts not paid until later. In the year in which the tax was introduced the date of payment might be set back to October 1. If on the other hand it would be more convenient if the valuation day were March 31, the timeable would be put back by three months throughout, with payment generally on October 1, but not until the following January 1 in respect of wealth held in the year of introduction of the tax.

Basic purpose of the tax

71. The fundamental purpose of the wealth tax is to make the distribution of the tax burden accord more closely with taxable capacities and thereby contribute to the creation of a more equitable society in which social divisions characterized by differences of wealth are reduced and in which social and economic power created by the concentration of wealth is less concentrated than at present. In this Green Paper the Government have set out their proposals for the main framework of the tax so that the public discussion of it for which they are looking can take place against an informed background. They hope that this discussion will not only be concerned with the details of the framework of the tax outlined above and the administrative problems to which it will give rise, but that it will also be concerned with the wider issues which arise from it such as the rate at which the tax should be levied and its interaction with other taxes.

OTHER MATTERS

Collection 68. Interest at a commercial rate will be chargeable on wealth tax from the day that it is due. Since a taxpayer, he is an individual or a

valuing debts an allowance be made for bad or doubtful along the lines of the treatment of trading debts for income purposes.

62. A self-assessment system might work as follows. Taxpayers themselves would be expected to estimate to the best of their knowledge the open market value of the assets shown in their returns in accordance with rules which will be based on the principles outlined in the previous chapter. They would have to include sufficient information for each asset to be identified together with the amount for which it is insured (although the insured value will not necessarily approximate to the assessable value). They would then total their gross wealth, subtract any allowable deductions and calculate and pay over the tax due. The Inland Revenue would normally accept the valuations when the return was made but a proportion of the returns would be checked at a later date. Once the value of any asset had been determined for any year it might be practicable to estimate its value

Collection

68. Interest at a commercial rate will be chargeable on wealth tax from the day that it is due. Since a taxpayer, he is an individual or a

Collection

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Collection

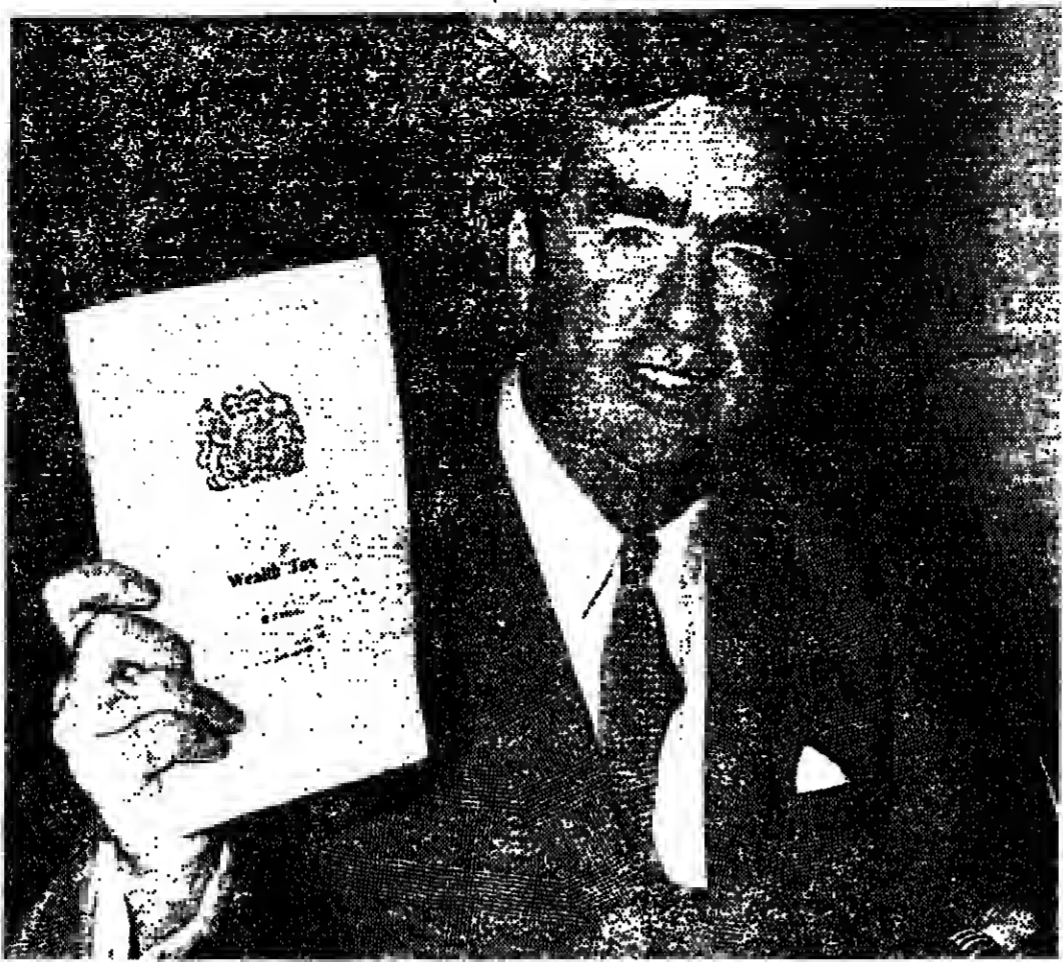
68. Interest at a commercial rate will be chargeable on wealth tax from the day that it is due. Since a taxpayer, he is an individual or a

Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies. Results for First Half 1974. Interim report by Royal Dutch Petroleum Company and The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited on the results of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies, in which their interests are 60% and 40% respectively. Includes financial statements, operational data, and equity information.

NEW TAX PROPOSALS

White Paper gives broad outline of liability for gifts

The White Paper on a capital transfer tax does not set out to explain the exact nature of legislation due to be introduced in the autumn but is intended to provide a broad outline of the measures. It does, however, show the maximum amount a person would be liable for in straightforward cases.



Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presenting the Green Paper on a wealth tax at a press conference at the Treasury yesterday.

1. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in his Budget speech on March 26 that he would introduce in the second Finance Bill this year a tax on all gratuitous transfers of capital both by way of lifetime gift and on death and that the new tax would take effect as from March 26.

capital taken out of a settlement and on any change of beneficial interest in possession in a settlement, not only, as now, where linked to a death. The Government would consider the possibility of imposing a periodic charge to tax on the capital of discretionary and accumulation trusts. The liability to pay the tax in respect of settlements would fall on the trustee in that capacity.

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presenting the Green Paper on a wealth tax at a press conference at the Treasury yesterday.

Part I: Information already given

3. The Chief Secretary to the Treasury has already given certain indications regarding the proposed changes in the law in two announcements.

Part II: Tax general description

7. Under Capital Transfer Tax the rates of tax on the successive slices of the cumulative total of chargeable transfers will be as follows (the present Estate Duty rates are also given for comparison):

Table with columns for Capital Transfer Tax, Estate Duty, Slice of £000s, and Rate %.

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presenting the Green Paper on a wealth tax at a press conference at the Treasury yesterday.

band and wife and by the withdrawal of the reliefs mentioned in paragraph 5.

11. The new tax will follow the Estate Duty in applying to all transfers by persons domiciled within the United Kingdom and to all assets situated here (irrespective of the domicile of the donor or testator).

12. When the new tax comes fully into effect gifts within the following descriptions will be left out of account in arriving at the cumulative total of which a person is chargeable.

include the tax chargeable. Thus the amount to be brought into account will be calculated on the footing that the appropriate tax on a gift will be paid to the Revenue and only the balance handed to the donee.

Example 1 Gifts out of income are left out of account. The gifts are expressed as gross amounts: i.e. as the amount before deduction of tax.

Example 2 If the estate on death were a larger one (but the lifetime gifts were the same as in Example 1) the computation might run as follows:

Table showing tax calculations for Example 1 and Example 2, including Taxable on death and Summary of chargeable transfers.

\* If the gift of £8,200 in 1978 or of £5,000 in 1979 had been treated as net amounts to be handed to the donee, leaving the donor to bear the tax, the amounts chargeable on each occasion would have been: £8,200 less 15% = £6,930; £5,000 less 20% = £4,000.

Example 3 The tax on a distribution of capital out of settled property will, in general, be payable by the donor, with a right of recovery from a donor's spouse (as a corollary of the exemption described in paragraph 9); rights of recovery from donees will also be provided.

Example 4 The tax on a distribution of capital out of settled property will, in general, be payable by the donor, with a right of recovery from a donor's spouse (as a corollary of the exemption described in paragraph 9); rights of recovery from donees will also be provided.

March trusts" the liability will be that which would be due from an individual who had made a chargeable transfer equal to the capital distributed by the trust after 2 March 1974 on one or more occasions. For property settled after 25 March, distributions will be taxed at a rate which takes account, inter alia, of the settlor's liability to pay Capital Transfer Tax at the time of his gift.

22. There will be certain situations in which the distribution of trust capital will be treated as more than the completion of the settlor's original gift and so exempt from charge. This treatment will usually be appropriate should a life tenant who has a right to the income from the property become absolutely entitled to that property; in particular, exemption from tax will be provided where trust funds are transferred to an infant or a minor infant on the expiration of the trust. This exemption will extend to funds which provide for maintenance of a child beyond the age of 25.

The new measures will be complementary, Treasury says in detailed explanation

The Treasury yesterday issued the following questions and answers on the proposed wealth tax and capital transfer tax:

Why do we need both a wealth tax and a capital transfer tax? The two taxes will be complementary. The wealth tax will be an annual tax on the ownership of wealth and will produce a fairer basis for annual taxation by including wealth as well as income in the tax base.

What is the status of the rates of tax and tax threshold shown for the wealth tax and the capital transfer tax? The two sets of rates and the tax threshold of £100,000 shown in the

wealth tax Green Paper are purely for illustrative purposes, and the rates and the threshold that will apply when the tax is actually introduced will be decided in the light of the public discussion that has gone before.

How will the new taxes affect husband and wife? Property passing between husband and wife, either by life-time gift or on death, will be exempt from the capital transfer tax. This relief, which will be of the greatest benefit to widows, will replace the present estate duty arrangement under which, broadly, where a spouse leaves the widow (or widower) a life interest in the estate, with the estate then passing on to the children or other beneficiaries, the estate is charged on the death of the first spouse but not on that of the second.

Businessmen and farmers will be liable to wealth tax on their business assets if their wealth brings them above the exemption limit, but the Green Paper discusses the arrangements which might be given. First, there might be some ceiling on the combined burden of wealth tax and income tax payable which does not exceed the wealth tax attributable to production assets until the owner sells the assets, retires or dies.

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DAF advertisement featuring a DAF car, the slogan 'A FREE 48 HOUR TEST DRIVE', and the text 'Every motorist should have one of eyes off the road to select a gear.' Includes a large 'V' logo and the DAF brand name.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Danish admits mercy' and 'Dracula for treat'.

WEST EUROPE

Prompt approval likely for laws to fight political terror in Italy

From Peter Nichols Rome, Aug 8 The Government is now drawing up its proposed legislation for combating more effectively terrorist violence after the explosion on Saturday night. Parliament is expected to give the new measures prompt approval.

Les Halles park plan angers developers

From Richard Wigg Paris, Aug 8 The developers are, not unexpectedly, up in arms against President Giscard d'Estaing's decision to turn the old historic Les Halles district, hitherto destined to become the site of an international commercial centre, into a much needed green open space for central Paris.

Communists step up campaign in South Vietnam amid signs of an imminent offensive

Saigon, Aug 8.—Communist forces have begun infiltrating in small groups towards Da Nang, 25 miles to the north-east of the district capital of Thuong Duc which they captured yesterday, and towards Dai Loc 16 miles away, military sources said today.

Five go in Ottawa Cabinet reshuffle

From Our Correspondent Ottawa, Aug 8 Mr Mitchell Sharp, Canada's External Affairs Minister, changed jobs today with Mr Allan MacEachen, who had been President of the Privy Council and Government Leader in the House of Commons.



Swiss Rescue Service chopper lifts out a se which fell into the nbach river

ermans warn Nine over rge budget increase

na, Aug. 8.—Dr Hans the West German ce Minister, has warned European Commission st plans for a big increase s 1975 budget, a Finance stry spokesman said today.

Priests' resignations are accepted

Zaragoza, Spain, Aug 8.—Mgr Pedro Cantero Cuadrado, Archbishop of Zaragoza, has accepted the resignation of 25 parish priests who quit because he refused to reconsider the suspension of one of their colleagues for his "attitudes, ideas and vocabulary".—Reuter.

Danish doctor admits hospital mercy killings

Copenhagen, Aug 8.—A doctor's admission that he carried out the mercy killing of hopelessly ill patients at the Copenhagen municipal hospital has started a heated debate here today and could lead to police action.

1 Marino ans door for men MPs

Our Own Correspondent Aug 8 historic electoral campaign today in San o, the smallest and most t of the world's republics, for the first time women ave the right to be among ndidates for the 60 seats e Grand and General il, San Marino's parlia-

EC still in the grip of lationary pressures

David Cross ls, Aug 8 sionary pressures were ery strong throughout european Community in summer, the Commission ay.

ig Britons held eft charge

ave, Aug 8.—Police have d five young Britons ct them with stealing ghts moored in Fecamp. ere named as Charles f Seaford, Sussex, and Lane, Gary Murphy, n Curry and Raymond e, all from London.— rance-Press.

'Dracula' is sent for treatment

Nuremberg, Aug 8.—The murder trial of Kuno Hofmann, aged 41, the "Dracula of Nuremberg", who claimed that he drank blood from corpses he exhumed, was adjourned indefinitely today. He was ordered to be kept in custody for treatment.—Reuter.

Post Office Telecommunications

NEW CHARGES

INLAND TELEPHONES Call Charges—from 12 August 1974

Table with columns for Peak Rate, Standard Rate, Cheap Rate and rows for LOCAL CALLS, TRUNK CALLS, FROM COINBOX TELEPHONES.

NEW CHARGES

Table with columns for Peak Rate, Standard Rate, Cheap Rate and rows for LOCAL CALLS, TRUNK CALLS, FROM COINBOX TELEPHONES.

Exchange lines, Subsidiary apparatus, Datal and Private circuit charges—from 1 September 1974

Table with columns for EXCHANGE LINES, SUBSIDIARY APPARATUS, DATEL AND PRIVATE CIRCUITS.

INLAND TELEGRAMS from 12 August 1974

Table with columns for Ordinary telegrams, Overnight telegrams, Greetings telegrams.

INLAND TELEX from 12 August 1974

Table with columns for Call Charges, Note: the unit charge for dialled calls is changed from 1p to 1½p.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICES from 12 August 1974

European - New charges for telephone and some telex calls: cheap rates are introduced for off-peak dialled telephone calls.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICES from 12 August 1974

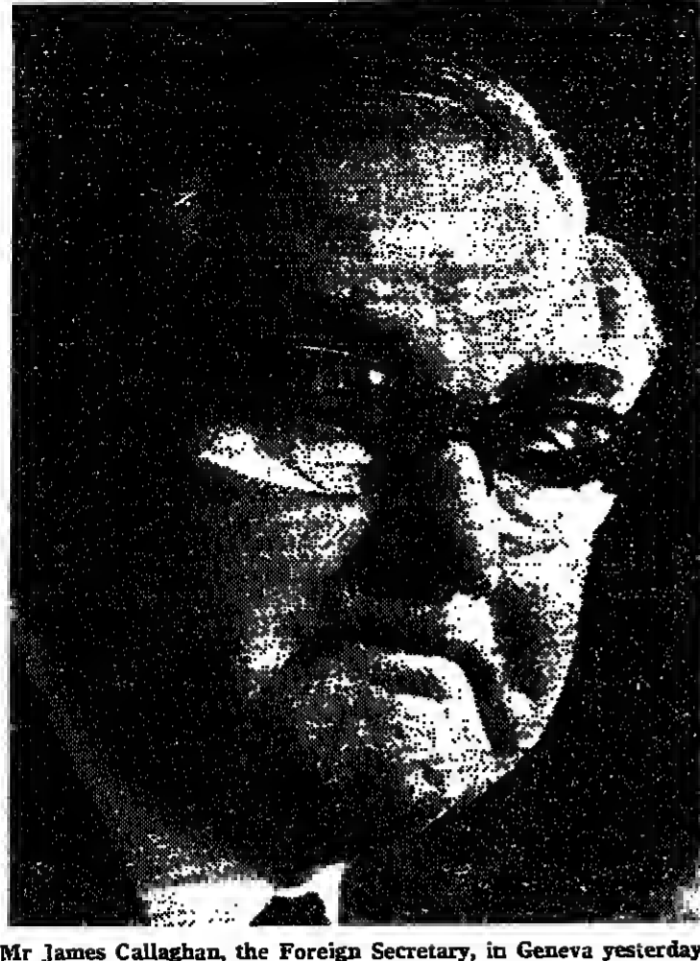
Intercontinental - Charges for telegram and telephone calls are rearranged into two bands only. Cheap rates are introduced for off-peak dialled telephone calls to North America.

OVERSEAS

President Clerides names Cabinet of moderates in his efforts to build a climate of confidence

From Paul Martin Nicosia, Aug 8

President Glafkos Clerides removed the government installed after the coup in Cyprus and brought in a new team of moderates and liberals today.



Mr James Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, in Geneva yesterday tells reporters of ceasefire violations in Cyprus.

The most notable aspect of the new line-up in Cyprus is that it contains no representatives of the extreme right who lend support to the Eoka cause.

Russians waiting in wings of Geneva conference

Continued from page 1

Monitoring of force and arms levels; the withdrawal of arms now held in large numbers privately throughout the island...

Foreign Minister, seemed at least well aware that Turkish violations of the ceasefire called for some defence. He declared that the reports of violations were a campaign of lies.

Ankara bends Aegean air traffic rules

Greece has rejected a unilateral attempt by Turkey to tamper with air traffic control boundaries over the Aegean sea, for which the Athens flight information region is responsible.

Turks free four wounded

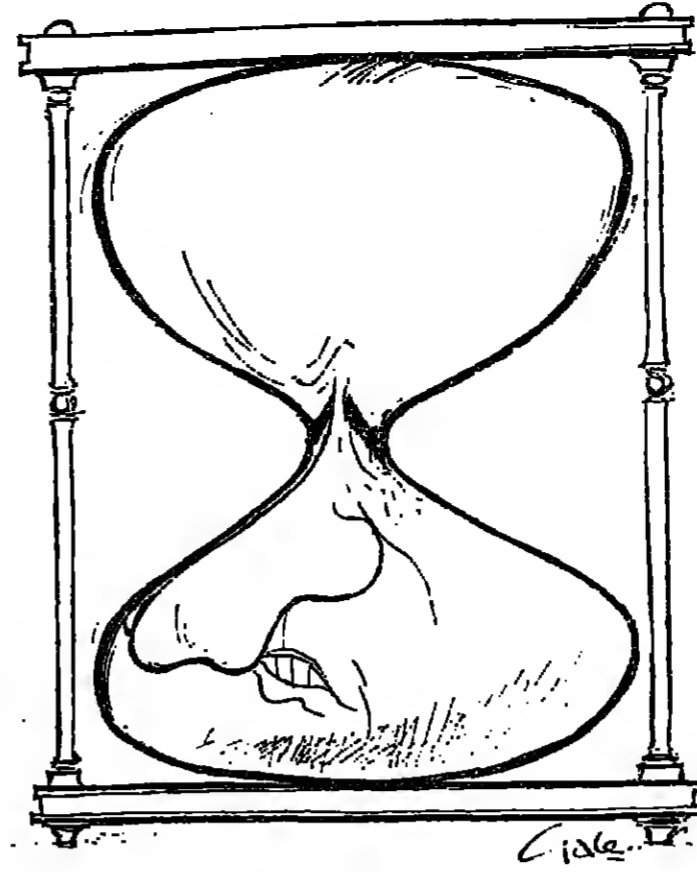
In the first more than a hundred young Greeks stood in military order. The Greeks, mostly young soldiers, appeared in good health.

Two states seen as only way out

By David Spanier

Mr Rauf Denktaş, the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, said yesterday that Cyprus must become a bi-communal state, and that this was the only way out of the island's difficulties.

Mr Denktaş, who is visiting Turkish Cypriots in London, said security was the underlying Turkish objective. There should be two separate states in Cyprus, autonomous in local affairs, working under a federal government.



Call-up of Egyptian reserves reported

Cairo, Aug 8.—Egypt has called up some of its reserves, according to diplomatic sources in Cairo.

President Sadat has proposed a plan for liberalizing and nationalizing the Arab Socialist Union, the only legal organization in Egypt.

Ten missing tapes cause scarcely a ripple

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Aug 8

All of the 64 tape recordings subpoenaed by the Watergate special prosecutor which can be found have now been turned over to Judge John Sirica.

The White House will continue to advance claims that certain portions of these new tapes are not relevant to the Watergate trial or that they concern national security.

Resignation still leaves Nixon prosecution open

Continued from page 1

Men who stayed with him will jockey to exonerate themselves. In his short statement announcing that President Nixon would address the nation this evening, Mr Ziegler said:

Mr Ford could hardly afford to start his presidency grieving to a man who tried to starve him.

British protest to Chile over embassy guard

Britain has protested to the Chilean Government about a heavy police guard which has been mounted outside the British Embassy in Santiago.

Thailand rallies to democracy

From Our Correspondent Bangkok, Aug 8

With the finishing touches being made to its tenth constitution in 40 years, Thailand is once more attempting to create a permanent civilian form of government.

Fewer than half the former ministers were retained in the new Government, with virtually none remaining from the Thanom-Frphas Government.

AUGUSTUS BARNETT THE CUT-PRICE WINE MERCHANT CRAZY WINE PRICES-BUY NOW BEFORE PRICE INCREASES

AND NOW WE SELL CIGARETTES AT CUT-PRICES IN 200'S 200 Players No.10 £1-99 200 Players No.6 £2-22 200 Silk Cut Reg £2-79 200 Benson & Hedges £3-19 200 Rothmans £3-19 200 Players Med £3-49 200 Dunhill Int £3-49

ALL PRICES INCLUDE 8% VAT STORES AROUND BRITAIN Westcliff, 61 Hamlet Court Road Eastbourne, 1 High Street (Old Town) Bournemouth, 42-46 Canon Road Hastings, 139 Queens Road Portsmouth, 326 London Road Guildford, 121 Alershot Road Reading, 252/257 London Road Oxford, 6 Broadwalk Ouseley, 77 Broadwalk, Hope Nottingham, 850 Woodborough Road, Macclesfield, 73-75 Hill Street Birmingham, Birmingham Auctions Green 1163/1165 Warwick Road Birmingham Erdington 712/716 Chester Road Aylesbury, 51/53 Westmoreland Avenue Chelmsford, 162/4 Meadway Avenue Leeds, 61/67 Routhway Road York, 8 Market House, Hull Road Harrogate, 59 Knarborough Road Masterton, 3/4 Sewardon Parade, Winstanley, 214 Barnhill Lane Cardiff, 79 Caerphilly Road Southampton, 187 Liverpool Road, Bishdale Eastbourne, 12 High Street, Blackhall Street, Redhill, 15 High Street Ipswich, 59/61 Beech Road, Rushmore, St. Andrew Severnside, 30 London Road, Riverhead South Benfleet, 2 High Street Brentwood, 84 Bryant Road Brentwood, 33 The Keys, Warley Gloscester, 3 London Road

Delhi moves for peace in Nagaland

Delhi is prepared to consider suggestions by the underground Nagas that Nagaland state should have more powers, but they will have to be within the four corners of the Indian constitution.

English-language editors divided on press code

The Rand Daily Mail today urged the Newspaper Publishers' Union to reconsider its self-censorship code for the South African press and declared that the newspaper proprietors, who had drawn up the code, were acting under duress.

Youth jailed for 594 years

San Antonio, Texas, Aug 8.—Elmer Henley, aged 18, was formally sentenced today to six consecutive 99-year prison terms, totalling 594 years, for his part in the killing of 27 youths.

President Svoboda in hospital again

Prague, Aug 8.—President Svoboda of Czechoslovakia was today readmitted to hospital for the third time this year as a result of "complications" affecting his deteriorating health, it was announced here.—AP.

Miles shares lead in chess tourney

Manila, Aug 8.—Lars-Ake Schneider, of Sweden, today defeated Philippe Ammann, of Switzerland, to share the lead with Anthony Miles, of Britain.

Five accused of seeking terrorist recruit

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Aug 8 Five blacks alleged to be members of the African National Congress (ANC) were charged today with trying to recruit a terrorist training. They pleaded not guilty.

Tightrope man is forgiven

New York, Aug 8.—Maurice Petit, the French professional tightrope walker, who was charged with escaping by charged criminal trespass and disorderly conduct by agreeing to perform at a special children's show.

Brazil meningitis toll reaches 1,000

Brasilia, Aug 8.—Brazil meningitis epidemic has killed over 1,000, more than 400 over under 14, since January according to official figures.—Reuters.



ENTERTAINMENTS

Opera and Ballet
LISH NATIONAL OPERA
DON FESTIVAL BALLET

Theatre
PALADIN at THEATRE
HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

Restaurants
RESTAURANTS
EXHIBITIONS

Art Exhibitions
AGNEW GALLERY
CENTURY GALLERY

Theatre
ROUNDS HOUSE
ST MARTIN'S

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THE ARTS

Polanski brings private eye bounding back

Chinatown (x)
Empire
Caravan to Vaccares

Odeon,
Leicester Square



Detective in trouble: Jack Nicholson and Roman Polanski as the man with the knife

As a boy growing up in Stalinist Poland, Roman Polanski first read Raymond Chandler's novels in a Polish translation. I am not sure how this slightly recondite scrap of information is relevant to Chinatown, Polanski's consummate new private eye thriller. But although the film is set in 1937, in that stretch of the past which Hollywood is most busy revisiting, it is evident that unfocused nostalgia for unremembered times—otherwise known as the Gatsby syndrome—is not at all its purpose. The ghosts being laid are more precise and more strange; among them perhaps that of a Philip Marlowe first encountered as an unusually exotic alien. Chinatown is also Chandlerian; and still a pretty good place to set a movie. Dashiell Hammett, the author of Polanski's memorable phrase, "gave murder back to the kind of people that commit it for reasons, not just to provide a corpse". Chandler himself kept the reasons, though obscuring them in the Californian Jacobean tangles of his plots. Ross Macdonald, whose Lew Archer is still patrolling the mean streets on our behalf, stretches the complexity backwards in time; in Macdonald's stories the past, which means the sins of the fathers, is the place the detective has to revisit. Which is where Polanski and his very shrewd scriptwriter Robert Towne come in. There are reasons for the film's murders, and a corker-plot which plays like a puzzle. Polanski's directorial touch is to be seen in the way he handles the film's style. He takes the original text and makes it his own. He is a man who knows his camera, and he uses it to tell us the story. He is a man who knows his audience, and he uses it to tell us the story. He is a man who knows his art, and he uses it to tell us the story.

Chinatown itself is where the crossed lines intersect; a piece of dark past significance to Gittes, to which he is inevitably

led again for the deouement—to watch a ghostly white cat rolling away down a night street until it is brutally halted by police bullets. "Forget it, Jake, it's a little Chinatown," says the star as the Baumanière; package deals elsewhere; syzygy festivals, and bankers-pooly to the sea; about our old friend the crosspatch Hungarian scientist, sole possessor of the world-shaking formula ("The equation...") who for reasons best known to him, sets his bent on taking it to America. David Birney and Charlotte Rampling are kept busy trotting about the landscape, exchanging the sort of would-be cool banter that has melted before it gets past the sound recordists; Michel Lonsdale, by moving and speaking slowly, draws any attention going. Geoffrey Rea directs on the principle that action and excitement are synonymous; sadly, this isn't so, even with Graham Hill mysteriously on hand as the ally of the post-Boo villain can be without.

German play that speaks for the 'inarticulate'

Stallerhof Bush
Irving Wardle

Articulate people can generally look after themselves. It is one of the great privileges of literature to speak for the inarticulate, as Franz Xaver Kroetz does in this Bavarian peasant play which outraged some German audiences and will no doubt provoke similar reactions at the end of the world. Stallerhof presents defecation, masturbation, sexual intercourse, an attempted abortion and other physical acts calculated to rot the nation's moral fibre. But it does so with a Gogh-like sense of truth and compassion towards a stunted and impoverished people. Its central character is Beppi, the retarded teenage daughter of a peasant couple who are unforgivingly ashamed of her. Sepp, an aging hired

hand, seduces her, then quits the farm when her father's curse when her pregnancy is discovered. The mother attempts a brutal soap-and-water douche, but cannot go through with it; and the piece ends with the mother and Beppi, for the first time, addresses the couple as parents. That last softening detail conveys an idea of the play's verbal discipline. The language of those characters (judging from Katharina Hehn's translation) is totally unadorned. They have, as Kroetz puts it, "a good will". Their lives are bounded by brutalizing routine, and Terry Jacobs's set, with its bleak industrial kitchen and straw-bustled barn, evokes an existence of endless repetition and frustration. The couple order their child about like a dog; Sepp, after making love to her, plays a game of making her scurry about in the straw for her spectacles.

But the main impressio is made not by the speeches but by the oppressive silences that lie between them. What is going through the characters' minds is passionately out of proportion to the few blunt words they manage to summon up. To be able to convey that contrast and to make you imagine the unspoken thought processes, is the mark of an extraordinary dramatist. Beppi, marvellously played by Celia Quick, is an obvious candidate for pity. But the play also extends sympathy to the rest of the family; even to the father, dropping murderous hints as he returns from church with a gilded Bible, and Sepp (Bill Stewart) who presents her with a bar of chocolate before he orders her to get out. David Maucher Semoral directs the first sawn-off scenes with objective precision; neither he nor the author ask you to care. Personally I cared very much.

Gordon Crosse
Albert Hall/Radio 3

The music reflects those conflicting claims, which are very real to Crosse's personal problem as a composer, with intellect dominating in the livelier central panel between the lengthy slow beginning and its more succinct, ordered, final recall. The luckiest people on Wednesday were probably those listening to radio. In the hall, the solo oboe (played by Sarah Francis) did not carry sufficiently in the central demonstrative section to justify the elaborate responsibility entrusted to it. But though Miss Francis's tone was small, her phrasing was expressive enough to reveal Crosse's sensitive imagination (not least as regards sonority) in the slow oboe, especially in the hypnotic and, beautifully dissolving into sleep ad silence. The middle section brought flashes of instrumental colour as lively as those of the argument, not forgetting the con-

cluding dance emulating traditional Cretan sources. In sum, excellent for the Proms as regards approachability, though probably not really meant for so vast an arena. Members of the LSO were conducted here by Michael Lankester. But the concert was the orchestra's first of the 1974 Proms under André Previn. Disaster struck when Thomas Allen, overcome by heat, collapsed in the middle of Orff's Carmina Burana (a repeat performance of one recently gave with the LSO Chorus and the same soloists on the South Bank). But thanks to a volunteer called Patrick McCarthy who, in so far as late night inquiries reveal, just happened to be in the hall, all was not lost. Mr Previn began with Vaughan Williams's Tallis Fantasia, a once glowing and austere, much enhanced by finely balanced contrasts with the smaller groups and individuals involved.

The Wisest Fool
Yvonne Arnaud, Guildford

expand in relation even to that one. While Marius Goring might have made more of the boorish manners which the text and history ascribe to James, I think it is not his fault that we sense little weathering of the mark through the eight years depicted by the play. Mr Goring's text is free of cynicism which James indulged in his male lovers, his snub subterfuges, was a sad parody of the influence for idealism that Raleigh was able to exercise over James's actual son Henry. The piece ends with James, reeling under the guilt of having Raleigh executed, and breathing "I lived in his shadow". The attraction of a chronicle play is that it can show us time passing by means of vivid vignettes. We get a few good details: the harsh Robbie Carr clumsily trying to construe Virgil and being rewarded for his bungling with an earldom; James slurring his food, or posing on a dummy horse for his portrait. However, there is a certain stiffness about the language, and the production does nothing to take the play off its pedestal. Graham Brown's prison set does not contain the chicken coop in which we gather Raleigh produces the balsam that heals the Queen; and Tam Hawkes has directed the farewell of Raleigh and his wife—bodies clasped to each other, heads firmly facing the house—as though Michael Napier-Brown and Peggy Thorpe-Bates had to top an orchestra instead of saying goodbye in prose. James's bisexual romps are likewise presented with extreme delicacy. This, perhaps, in deference to the sprinkling of children the Guildford audience can be counted on to produce for an historical play.

Israel dancers bring 12 ballets

Two brand new ballets by the Dutch choreographer Rudi van Dantzig will be given by Israel's Bat Dor Dance Company when it makes its British debut at the Edinburgh Festival from August 19 to August 24. These and 10 other ballets all new to Britain will be seen at Sadler's Wells when Bat Dor gives its first London season from August 25 to September 8. There are no Friday performances, but five on Saturday and two on Sunday. The first night at Sadler's Wells on August 25 is sold out and no further applications can be accepted.

Joan Chissell

The novelty on Wednesday was Gordon Crosse's Ariadne, subtitled canzonette for a few and 12 players. Though London heard it soon after its Cheltenham Festival premiere in 1972, it had not previously been played at the Proms. As Crosse explained in an engaging pre-Prom talk at the Royal College of Art, the piece is the earliest of the senses for a abandoned lady. It grew from his visit to seductive Knessos, not long separated from her in stark Mycenae, after which Ariadne and her eventual husband, Dionysus, came to embody everything the Greeks wished for. The senses for Crosse (stimulated by Robert Graves), while Theseus, from the mainland, represented a

British conductor's American 'Journey'

David Measbam, now conductor of the West Australian Symphony Orchestra, will conduct the American premiere of the rock symphony by Rick Wake-



ENTERTAINMENTS



SPORT

Racing

Tiger Tim's should feel at home in Buggins Farm Nursery

By Jim Snow
Today, Newmarket has its first ever evening meeting and thus makes another page in its long history of racing by falling into line with the majority of racecourses...

Newmarket programme

Table listing race programmes for Newmarket, including 6.0 SIDE HILL HANDICAP, 6.30 BUNBURY STAKES, 7.0 PAMPISPORF HANDICAP, 7.30 RUNNING GAP STAKES, 8.0 LAVENHAM HANDICAP, 8.30 BEACON MAIDEN PLATE.

Redcar programme

Table listing race programmes for Redcar, including 2.0 STAINTONDALE PLATE, 2.30 MIDDLETON PLATE, 3.0 DERWENT HANDICAP, 3.30 DAILY MIRROR BELLE HANDICAP, 4.0 CLEVELAND HANDICAP, 4.30 GLAISDALE HANDICAP, 5.0 SOUTH DURHAM PLATE.

Devon and Exeter

Table listing race programmes for Devon and Exeter, including 2.15 TUDOR CROWN, 3.45 HARMONIA, 4.15 LANTERNY.

Lewmarket selections

Table listing race programmes for Lewmarket, including 6.0 SARCIS, 6.30 PIN HIGH, 7.0 SPEEDYMEDIC, 7.30 DUNE OF MERMELADE.

Lingfield Park selections

Table listing race programmes for Lingfield Park, including 2.15 VICTORIA PLATE, 2.45 MAPLETON PLATE, 3.15 HEATHFIELD HANDICAP, 3.45 SOUTHERN PLATE, 4.15 EAST GRINSTEAD HANDICAP, 4.45 CROYDON HANDICAP.

Haydock Park selections

Table listing race programmes for Haydock Park, including 2.15 LADY HILL PLATE, 2.45 WEST LANCASHIRE PLATE, 3.15 BUGGINS FARM STAKES, 3.45 RED ROSE HANDICAP, 4.15 MATTHEW PEACOCK HANDICAP, 4.45 CASTLE HILL MAIDEN STAKES.

Great Yarmouth

Table listing race programmes for Great Yarmouth, including 2.15 SEABOARD SANDS PLATE, 2.45 SEABOARD SANDS PLATE, 3.15 SEABOARD SANDS PLATE, 3.45 SEABOARD SANDS PLATE, 4.15 SEABOARD SANDS PLATE, 4.45 SEABOARD SANDS PLATE.

Warrick

Table listing race programmes for Warrick, including 2.15 HAMPTON LUCY STAKES, 2.45 HAMPTON LUCY STAKES, 3.15 HAMPTON LUCY STAKES, 3.45 HAMPTON LUCY STAKES, 4.15 HAMPTON LUCY STAKES, 4.45 HAMPTON LUCY STAKES.

Chil the Kite swoops to victory in the wind

By Brough Scott
Wind tunnels rather than home gallops would have been the best training ground for runners at Brighton yesterday...

Lingfield Park programme

Table listing race programmes for Lingfield Park, including 2.15 VICTORIA PLATE, 2.45 MAPLETON PLATE, 3.15 HEATHFIELD HANDICAP, 3.45 SOUTHERN PLATE, 4.15 EAST GRINSTEAD HANDICAP, 4.45 CROYDON HANDICAP.

Brighton results

Table listing race results for Brighton, including 2.0.0.0.0.0 ROCK STAKES, 2.0.0.0.0.0 ROCK STAKES, 2.0.0.0.0.0 ROCK STAKES.

Pontefract

Table listing race programmes for Pontefract, including 2.45 CARLETON MAIDEN PLATE, 3.15 CARLETON MAIDEN PLATE, 3.45 CARLETON MAIDEN PLATE, 4.15 CARLETON MAIDEN PLATE, 4.45 CARLETON MAIDEN PLATE.

Great Yarmouth

Table listing race programmes for Great Yarmouth, including 2.15 SEABOARD SANDS PLATE, 2.45 SEABOARD SANDS PLATE, 3.15 SEABOARD SANDS PLATE, 3.45 SEABOARD SANDS PLATE, 4.15 SEABOARD SANDS PLATE, 4.45 SEABOARD SANDS PLATE.

Warrick

Table listing race programmes for Warrick, including 2.15 HAMPTON LUCY STAKES, 2.45 HAMPTON LUCY STAKES, 3.15 HAMPTON LUCY STAKES, 3.45 HAMPTON LUCY STAKES, 4.15 HAMPTON LUCY STAKES, 4.45 HAMPTON LUCY STAKES.

Sweet first visit for Candy

Henry Candy, the Waninge trainer, won with his first runner at Newmarket yesterday when Tamilian beat the favourite, Steady, in the Stewards' Handicap...

Haydock Park programme

Table listing race programmes for Haydock Park, including 2.15 LADY HILL PLATE, 2.45 WEST LANCASHIRE PLATE, 3.15 BUGGINS FARM STAKES, 3.45 RED ROSE HANDICAP, 4.15 MATTHEW PEACOCK HANDICAP, 4.45 CASTLE HILL MAIDEN STAKES.

Haydock Park selections

Table listing race selections for Haydock Park, including 2.15 LADY HILL PLATE, 2.45 WEST LANCASHIRE PLATE, 3.15 BUGGINS FARM STAKES, 3.45 RED ROSE HANDICAP, 4.15 MATTHEW PEACOCK HANDICAP, 4.45 CASTLE HILL MAIDEN STAKES.

Devon and Exeter

Table listing race programmes for Devon and Exeter, including 2.15 TUDOR CROWN, 3.45 HARMONIA, 4.15 LANTERNY.

Lewmarket selections

Table listing race programmes for Lewmarket, including 6.0 SARCIS, 6.30 PIN HIGH, 7.0 SPEEDYMEDIC, 7.30 DUNE OF MERMELADE.

Lingfield Park selections

Table listing race programmes for Lingfield Park, including 2.15 VICTORIA PLATE, 2.45 MAPLETON PLATE, 3.15 HEATHFIELD HANDICAP, 3.45 SOUTHERN PLATE, 4.15 EAST GRINSTEAD HANDICAP, 4.45 CROYDON HANDICAP.

Haydock Park selections

Table listing race programmes for Haydock Park, including 2.15 LADY HILL PLATE, 2.45 WEST LANCASHIRE PLATE, 3.15 BUGGINS FARM STAKES, 3.45 RED ROSE HANDICAP, 4.15 MATTHEW PEACOCK HANDICAP, 4.45 CASTLE HILL MAIDEN STAKES.

Conditions just right for Morning Cloud

By John Nicholls
Morning Cloud's Morning Cloud had her best result of the week when she won the New York Yacht Club Challenge Cup at Cowes yesterday...

Wilson leads the Wayfarers

The national Wayfarer championship was won yesterday by A. Wilson, of Medway YC, sailing the 100 competitors...

Blatchford's win improves chance

A thunderstorm and two prolonged rain squalls provided extra problems for the 100 competitors...

Tennis

Table listing tennis results, including Wimbledon, Eastbourne, and other tournaments.

Cricket

Table listing cricket results, including Test matches and first-class matches.

Baseball

Table listing baseball results, including National League and American League games.

Football

Table listing football results, including Premier League, Championship, and other leagues.

Science report

Dr Seymour believes that sea snakes have turned that natural rapid state of affairs to their advantage and can stunt the blood...

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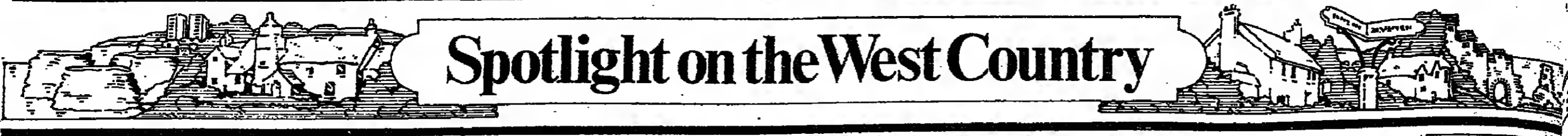
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Table listing football results, including Premier League, Championship, and other leagues.

Science report

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# Spotlight on the West Country

## Cluttons

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**THE OLD RECTORY and Coach House** for conversion to a dwelling.

### West Country in danger of bursting at the seams

Most people know, or think they know, something about the West Country - even if it is the knowledge that comes with holidays or the reading of Charles Kingsley or Thomas Hardy. More and more people, however, are now coming to know it as a place in which to live and to work.

The opening of the M4 motorway and the inclusion of Bristol in the Inter-City rail service has brought the city to within two hours' travel to or from London. The effect, which has been described as "just like the coming of the railways", has been to set Bristol on the path towards becoming the biggest office and administrative centre outside the capital.

Earlier this year, the South-west Economic Planning Council published a controversial study (A Strategic Settlement Pattern for the South-west, Secretary Office, 619), which argued that between 1970 and 2000 the population west of a line from Gloucester to Poole would increase by a third to five million. Much of this increase was attributable to a plan for people changing jobs to Bristol, fleeing the cities, looking for retirement homes or being relocated by the Greater London Council.

One camp says that the area cannot take the strain, that it will prove too much for the natural beauty and for the social services. The other argues that earnings in the west are below average and that even if the study is right, it will remain one of the country's least densely populated areas.

Mr Vernon Shatcock is a partner in estate agents Archibald Shatcock, who specialise in the triangle between Bristol, Weston-super-Mare and Bath, and so official of the Avon, Gloucestershire, Somerset and North Wiltshire branch of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. He said that house prices in his area were now firm, after a year in which they had fallen between a tenth and a fifth. The houses that had dropped most were in the middle price range, between £10,000 and £20,000.

For between £6,000 and £8,000, Mr Shatcock said, it was possible to buy modernised pre-war terraced town houses with two to three bedrooms even in inner city areas such as Ashton and Bedminster to the south of Bristol and Horfield and Bishopston to the north. Post-war terraced houses would cost between £8,000 and £12,000, depending upon location. Such homes were available in the more outlying districts of Bristol, such as Westbury-on-Trym to the west, Kingswood and Hanham to the east and to the south, Whitechapel and Knowle.

Semi-detached homes in the same areas would cost between £9,000 and £15,000, depending upon size, location and condition. Detached homes similarly would cost between £12,000 and £16,000.

One feature of the area was that bungalows were apparently more expensive than houses of equivalent size. This may be explained by the high demand from people wishing to retire to the West Country.

A three-bedroom detached house in the area between Weston and Bishopston might cost £45,000, another £45,000, and a bungalow another £45,000 on top of that.

"Only over the past 10 years had there been much development of purpose-built flats, although this was now fairly widely spread throughout the Bristol-Weston-Bath triangle. Small, two-bedroom flats started at about £10,000, £12,000, and £14,000. In Clifton on the inner west side of Bristol and through to Stoke Bishop and Westbury on the fringes, rising to £15,000 and beyond for luxury accommodation of the same size.

Individually designed, detached houses, Mr Shatcock said, averaged about £25,000 for four bedrooms and one or two bathrooms in a pleasant residential suburb, although it could be as high as £30,000 on the city fringes. Areas in which to look, he suggested, were Long Ashton and Flax Bourton, both in south Avon, and on the coast with good views of the Bristol Channel, Portishead or Clevedon.

Specimens of Bristol's elegant Georgian and Regency town houses appeared on the market occasionally, usually for auction. Mr Shatcock added that these usually went for between £30,000 and £50,000, for which there would be seven or eight bedrooms, the house possibly detached and with an acre or more of garden.

Mr Vernon Botterill, who is the south-west area official of the National Union of Teachers, said that children in the region's schools were lucky in having a teaching force that was stable and of high calibre.

"The south-west is an attractive area in which to live", he explained, "and this means that there are enough applicants for most jobs for the schools and the local authorities to be highly selective.

In-service courses for teachers were offered by the Universities of Bristol and of Exeter, by local authority teachers' centres and by the NUT.

The west is, of course, the home of the Millfield and Downside public schools, and in or near the bigger towns there are some excellent private schools. In rural areas, however, there might be some difficulty in finding day schools within easy reach.

Mr Graham Tenbroeke specialises in the retail sector of commercial property in the Bristol area, and as far as Exeter in the west, Gloucester in the north and Cheltenham in the east. Shoppers in the highest income brackets, he thought, might turn to Cheltenham or to Bath for highest-quality furnishings and clothes, although goods in these ranges might be had in the Queen's Road, Whiteladies Road and Park Street areas of Bristol.

One possible weakness of Bristol as a shopping centre, he said, was the pressure on independent specialist retailers from the national multiples, most of which have their city centres, including Broadmead and Queen's Road, had been badly bombed during the war and redeveloped as shopping areas by the council.

The multiples had invested heavily in the city centre, and so there were not perhaps as many specialist shops as there might otherwise have been.

There had been, he said, seven applications for planning permission to develop hypermarkets at the Cribbs Causeway site, west of Bristol and near the junction of the M4 and M5 Longways and Birmingham motorways. One of these, believed to be that of the Carrefour group, he added, had now been promised considerable publicity to inquiries into the problems of road access. Throughout the area, he added, there was fair spread of discount stores in the 90,000 sq ft, both of which will be available by the autumn. At 33-39 Victoria Street there were 49,000 sq ft available now with central heating but without air conditioning and costing about £2.25.

Equivalent prices for centrally heated, air conditioned space in central London would be £15 per sq ft and over. The level of inquiries, Mr Stevenson said, showed that even though business confidence was low, this seemed to make London-based business more inclined to consider decentralization.

Dr James Briggs, a consultant pathologist at Bristol's Frodox Hospital, is trying to set up a federation of amenity societies in the new county of Avon, which takes in Bristol and parts of South Gloucestershire and north Somerset. He is active in the Bristol area, where he is secretary of the city's Civic Society, and says that although Bristol is in parts an extremely pleasant town in which to live, the greenery and the open spaces are being hemmed in by redevelopment of the city.

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**CANTERBURY** 17 New Dover Road, Canterbury CT1 3AQ (Canterbury 51155)

**OXFORD** 23 Beaumont Street, Oxford OX1 2NF (Oxford 48611)

**HARROGATE** Osborne House, 20 Victoria Avenue, Harrogate HG1 5DY (Harrogate 64281)

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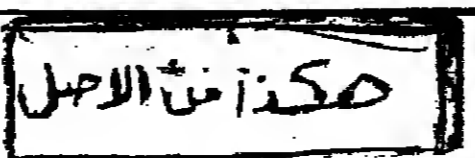
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Candidates must have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours or higher qualification. A knowledge of two modern foreign European languages to GCE 'A' level, and of rare books and early book bindings, is desirable.

General Library Duties (Italian Language Collection)
... to be engaged primarily in developing and organising the Italian language collection and to undertake general library duties.

Candidates must have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours in Italian language and literature or relevant higher qualification. Preference will be given to those with a postgraduate qualification in librarianship or in an aspect of Italian Studies.

Starting salary will range from nearly £3,700 to £5,800, according to qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 30 August 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222, ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service), quoting G(A)E1382.

DEVON AND CORNWALL POLICE AUTHORITY

Assistant Prosecutors
Salary Range: £3,273-£4,356 (Subject to review)
There are vacancies in the office of the Prosecuting Solicitor for Assistant Prosecutors to undertake the conduct of prosecutions and to advise the police throughout Devon. The persons appointed will be based in Exeter and the area covered by this office is the whole of the County of Devon excluding Plymouth. The work involves prosecuting in Magistrates' Courts as well as instructing Counsel in cases in the Crown Courts and provides wide and varied experience in advocacy and criminal law.

The starting salary will depend largely on experience. Car allowances will be paid and there are schemes for assisting with car purchase, removal expenses and lodging allowances. The positions are superannuable.

Applications are invited from qualified persons, preferably with some experience in advocacy. While experience is desirable, newly qualified men and women interested in advocacy will be considered. Applications should state age, qualifications and experience together with the names and addresses of two referees and should be sent to N. B. Jennings, Prosecuting Solicitor, Bradninch Hall, Castle Street, Exeter, by 19th August, 1974.

DEVON

YOU WOULD LIKE TO HELP OTHERS BUT YOU HAVE YOUR CAREER TO CONSIDER
Help the Aged may be able to help you do both. The organization is supported in many ways by a firm of Estate Agents who welcomes on to its staff people who by Christian conviction and/or public spirited ideals have demonstrated their real concern for others.

The Aged may be able to help you do both. The organization is supported in many ways by a firm of Estate Agents who welcomes on to its staff people who by Christian conviction and/or public spirited ideals have demonstrated their real concern for others.

Whether or not you are interested in the long term prospects of the work, you will receive a sound training and a valuable experience in your present job or at least in years we will be pleased to hear from you. The terms include a car or car allowance in lieu and pension and life assurance schemes are available. Please telephone Alex Oxley on 01-734 1987 or write to Frank Baker at P.O. Box 408, London, W1A 0UB, quoting reference JAL.

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

Research Appointments
Applications are invited from suitable qualified Asian national Ph.D. holders for research appointments in the Institute. Candidates must have a minimum of two years' postgraduate study in the Social Sciences. Humanities with special emphasis on Southeast Asia. Total monthly emoluments range from about £81.00-£83.00 depending on qualifications, experience and local of appointment offered.

In addition there are excellent leave, medical and other benefits. Please apply to the Director, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Gluey Road, Singapore 10. Republic of Singapore.

UNIVERSITY OF SWANSEA

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Exeter
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT
RESEARCH OFFICER

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Exeter
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT
RESEARCH OFFICER

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Exeter
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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
University of Exeter
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT
RESEARCH OFFICER

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**UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS**

**UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**  
Applications are invited for the following posts:

**WOOD TECHNOLOGY**  
1. Lecturer in Wood Technology, 24 Technology Centre, University of Science and Technology, 100 Brook Hill Drive, Worcester, Massachusetts 01609, U.S.A.

**COMPUTER SCIENCE**  
2. Lecturer in Computer Science, 24 Technology Centre, University of Science and Technology, 100 Brook Hill Drive, Worcester, Massachusetts 01609, U.S.A.

**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS**  
3. Lecturer in Physics, 24 Technology Centre, University of Science and Technology, 100 Brook Hill Drive, Worcester, Massachusetts 01609, U.S.A.

**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**  
4. Lecturer in Electrical Engineering, 24 Technology Centre, University of Science and Technology, 100 Brook Hill Drive, Worcester, Massachusetts 01609, U.S.A.

**DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING**  
5. Lecturer in Civil Engineering, 24 Technology Centre, University of Science and Technology, 100 Brook Hill Drive, Worcester, Massachusetts 01609, U.S.A.

**WEST MIDLANDS COUNTY COUNCIL COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

Applications are invited for the following posts —

**STRATEGIC PLANNING AND INTELLIGENCE GROUP**  
P11 Principal Assistant Planner (£4,800-£5,367)  
P14 Principal Assistant Planner (£4,482-£4,992)  
P17/20 Principal Assistant Planners (£4,230-£4,737)  
P22/25 Principal Planning Assistants (£3,273-£3,779)  
P28/31 Senior Assistant Planners (£2,820-£3,504)

**DISTRICT PLANS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT GROUP**  
P70/73 Principal Assistant Planners (£4,482-£4,992)  
P75/78/81 Principal Planning Assistants (£3,504-£3,978)  
P82 Principal Planning Assistant (£3,273-£3,729)  
P85 Senior Assistant Planner (£2,820-£3,504)

**RESERVED DEVELOPMENT CONTROL GROUP**  
P114 Principal Assistant Planner (to specialise in mineral applications) (£4,482-£4,992)  
P117/120 Principal Planning Assistants—one (£3,504-£3,978) (to specialise in public consultation)—one (£3,846-£4,356)

**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE CONSERVATION AND GRAPHICS GROUP**  
P169 Principal Architect Planner (£5,495-£5,988)  
P172 Landscape Architect (£4,800-£5,367)  
P174/81 Landscape Architects (£3,504-£3,978)  
P187 Senior Assistant Planner (£2,820-£3,504)

Removal and resettlement expenses (up to £650) and temporary lodging and weekend travelling allowances may be claimed.

For further particulars and application forms, please write, quoting post number, to: The County Personnel Officer, 16 Summer Lane, Birmingham B19 3TP. Telephone number 021-236 9750. Closing date: 22nd August, 1974.

**ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ARCHITECTURE**  
(£5,502-£6,006 p.a. plus £276 p.a. travelling allowance)

The retirement of an Assistant Director later this year requires the appointment of a successor by the 1st November next. The person appointed will have direct responsibility to the Director of Architecture for co-ordination of the work of architects and building surveyors dealing with a large scale programme of housing rehabilitation, the maintenance of public buildings, structural surveys and capital works projects. The postholder will be involved in oversight of design considerations, cost control and optimum deployment of professional resources. Attendance at committees of all types and public meetings will be necessary.

Candidates should be qualified architects with a minimum of ten years' post-graduate experience at senior level and have practical experience in one or more of the areas of work described. Sensitivity to political and departmental policies yet with ability to act upon own initiative are essential attributes.

Closing date: 26th August.

For application form please telephone our 24 hour recruitment answering service 01-877 9988 (or send postcard to The Director of Central and Management Services, Lambeth Borough of Council, Town Hall, Eastock Road, London SW12 2RN) quoting post number applied for and vacancy reference No. 5/48/77M.

**ASSISTANT SOLICITOR**  
Up to £4,900 p.a.

This post offers the opportunity for an Admitted Solicitor, inside or outside Local Government, to expand his or her range of experience and undertake greater responsibility as Deputy to a Director of a busy and expanding legal department. This experience would form an excellent basis for a specialist career in the public or private sectors.

The successful applicant will be personally involved in advocacy, preparing and presenting committee reports and in supervising staff engaged on conveyancing, litigation and contract matters. We pay generous removal expenses and housing assistance is available.

To apply write or telephone the Personnel Officer, Borough of Broxbourne, Manor House, Turners Hill, Cheshunt, Waltham Cross, Terts. EN8 5LE (Waltham Cross 27933 Ext. 247).

**UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS**

**University of Exeter**  
**ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN ARABIC SPECIALIST**  
Applications are invited for the new post of Assistant Librarian (Grade 2) in charge of the Arabic and Hebrew collections in the University Library. Salary on the scale £3,118 to £5,106 per annum plus current intrinsinc payments. The successful candidate will be expected to take up the post on 1 October 1974. Applicants should have a good knowledge of Arabic and Hebrew and a professional qualification in librarianship. Some knowledge of Persian and Urdu would be an advantage. Applications, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should reach the Secretary of the University of Exeter, Northcote House, Queen's Drive, Exeter, EX4 4QJ, not later than 12th September, 1974. Please use reference No. 1.902c.

**University of Nottingham**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**  
**SRC/CASE Studentship**  
Applications are invited for a three-year studentship in works on the synthesis of some reactions of novel inorganic fluorinated agents. The student will receive training in vacuum line techniques, chromatography and spectroscopy. Supervisors: Dr. M. F. A. Ove (Nottingham) and Dr. G. Fuller (I.C.S. Chemicals Ltd.). Candidates must have the equivalent of a 1st or upper 2nd class honours chemistry degree. Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to Dr. M. F. A. Ove, Department of Chemistry, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD.

**FINANCIAL DIRECTOR**  
£9,000 (major portion tax free)

**THE COMPANY**  
.. High technology manufacturing operation  
.. Over 500 employees  
.. Location abroad in English speaking country  
.. Major European subsidiary of American based multinational

**THE POSITION**  
.. Complete responsibility for finance and accounting  
.. Emphasis on financial control of highly sophisticated manufacturing operation

**THE MAN**  
.. Qualified accountant preferably with University degree  
.. Direct experience in cost accounting and controls in a high technology manufacturing environment  
.. Creative problem solver who wants to make his mark on the operation

PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS WILL BE CONDUCTED IN LONDON. WRITE TO: LAIDLAW ASSOCIATES, 2 WALDEN HOUSE, 33 MARLBORNE HIGH STREET, LONDON W.1.

**THANET DISTRICT COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT**

Thanet District Council (population 117,000) is an amalgamation of the former authorities of Broadstairs, Margate and Ramsgate, together with part of Eastey RDC and is a pleasant coastal area in East Kent. There are good facilities for education, housing, sport and sailing etc. within the area.

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Legal Division of the Environmental Department:

**Assistant Solicitors**  
(Posts Nos. 5, 26 and 5, 27)  
£4,104-£4,611 plus Threshold payments.

Preference will be given to applicants with sound local government experience and capable of undertaking with the minimum of supervision a wide range of legal work, including advocacy. The duties of the post include occasional attendance at Committees and assisting in the supervision of unadmitted legal staff. Recently qualified applicants considered.

A casual user car allowance is payable in respect of the above posts. Housing need considered and 100% mortgages are available at 9% interest. Removal expenses, lodging allowance and resettlement allowances are payable.

Applications giving full personal details, qualifications, experience, previous and present appointments and the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Environmental Director at the address below by 23rd August, 1974.

K. G. Denne,  
Environmental Director.

Council Offices,  
PO Box 9,  
Margate CT9 1UP.

**Deputy Administrative Officer—Legal**

Salary Scale P.O.2 (£4,860-£5,347)

Applications are invited for the above position. The person appointed must be a Solicitor preferably with conveyancing and court experience and will be responsible for all the legal work of the Council. Local Government experience desirable but not essential. The successful applicant will be responsible to the Chief Administrative Officer for the co-ordination and administration of the legal section, including Land Charges.

Applications giving full details of qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees to reach me by the 23rd August 1974.

Town Hall, ASHINGTON, Northumberland, NE63 9RX.

R. R. NUTTALL,  
Chief Executive.

Wansbeck District Council

**MATERIALS CONTROLLER (DIRECTOR DESIGNATE)**

To manage, primarily, the function of buying/stock control, and supervise storage and distribution. Probably aged 30-45 years. Self-motivated with flair and imagination. Sound administrator and capable of negotiating at all levels.

Our clients are a West London based marketing company with distribution centres at home and overseas. Young and progressive outlook with turnover in excess of £1 million and rapidly expanding. Established leader in its field of distributing security components for intruder and fire alarm systems. Backed by Merchant Bank. They offer £3,000-£4,000 p.a. with excellent opportunities. Board prospects to right man.

Telephone or write to: The General Manager, Security Staff Appointments Limited, Jubilee Works, Chapel Road, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 1TX. Tel: 01-752 2638

**SOLICITOR**

With general experience and ability but perhaps with a conveyancing/probate emphasis required to join Sidcup firm who appreciate success but believe that the best way to it is through a friendly and civilised working life.

Money will not be a stumbling block. Kindly give brief details to Box 1494 D, The Times.

**LMS LAWYERS MANAGEMENT SERVICES LTD**

management consultants to the legal profession

**COMPANY SOLICITOR**  
Age: 30-40 Up to £8000 + car Essex

Our client is Oxid Group Holdings Limited, a major international manufacturing company engaged in the reprographic industry with a world wide operation. The company's expansion is continuing and it has an excellent profit record. They wish to appoint a Company Solicitor to their Group secretarial and legal departments.

The work will cover a wide range including responsibility for advising management on all relevant legislation, local, national and international and on government and statutory requirements; investigating contracts, agreements and advising on patent law. The Company Solicitor will be expected to give legal and secretarial advice generally to management both in the U.K. and overseas. The successful applicant will be in the age range 30-40. He will be a qualified solicitor and preferably a qualified company secretary. He should have sound knowledge of company and commercial law and at least two or three years industrial or commercial experience although candidates would be welcome to apply who have appropriate experience but are still in the profession. Salary is negotiable up to £8,000 plus a company car. Assistance will be given with relocation expenses where appropriate. The Group's headquarters are at Loughton, Essex, in a pleasant country area close to London.

Please send a résumé, in strict confidence, quoting ref. 730/T to:  
W. L. Tait,  
Lawyers Management Services Limited,  
27 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1HF.  
Tel: 01-242 8467

**CHIEF PLANNING OFFICER**  
(Salary £7,719 - £7,911 - £8,106 - £8,298 per annum plus Threshold Supplements)

The Westminster City Council requires a Chief Planning Officer to succeed Mr. J. M. Hirst, RIBA, FRPI, who has been appointed Director of Architecture and Planning as from 15 November 1974.

Subject to the general control of the Director the Chief Planning Officer is responsible for all the planning functions of the Department. The annual number of town planning applications is approaching 5,000 many of which are of national and international significance within such well-known districts as Mayfair, Soho, St. John's Wood, Piccadilly, Trafalgar Square and Whitehall. The City of Westminster has a wealth of precincts and buildings of architectural and historic merit. The Council has already designated 23 conservation areas covering one-third of the City including the whole or parts of Belgrave, Piccadilly, Regent Street and Baywater. All these considerations demand that the Planning Division of the Department should be directed by a fully qualified planner who would be able to combine insight and imagination with all round knowledge of planning matters. Possession of an architectural qualification together with experience of negotiating with leading architects on the architectural aspects of proposed developments would be a considerable added advantage. The successful applicant will also be responsible for the preparation of the City's local development plan. He will be required to conduct meetings and discussions with various authorities and other public bodies, to attend and give evidence at Public Inquiries; to attend Committees and when necessary deputise for the Director of Architecture and Planning on all planning matters.

Postcard or telephone (01-828 8070—Extension 2779/2780) for particulars. Closing date for applications—Monday, 2 September, 1974—to Chief Executive, Room 18.05, Westminster City Hall, Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6QW.

**LANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC**  
Coventry—Rugby

**HEAD OF DEPARTMENT**  
Department of INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

The post is vacant due to the promotion of Mr. H. O. Cooke. Candidates should be graduates and the possession of a higher degree or equivalent will be an advantage. They should have appropriate industrial and teaching experience and research supervisory experience.

Salary: Head of Department Grade V £4,914-£5,073 p.a. plus appropriate threshold payment.

Further particulars and application forms obtainable from the Assistant Secretary (Personnel), Lanchester Polytechnic, Priory Street, Coventry, CV1 5FB, returnable within 10 days from the appearance of this advertisement.

**TECHNICAL PARTNER**

Well established firm of medium sized Consultants have opening for an active experienced Technical Partner, structural or civil aged preferably 35 plus. Existing staff have been notified. Please reply in confidence to Box No 0989 D, The Times

**GENERAL MANAGER**

Dynamic General Manager required to reorganise and develop old established luxury food producer and importing agent. This will be a challenging appointment for a person experienced in business administration and with a good commercial background who is looking for a rewarding and successful career.

Please write with full details to: W. V. Whitehouse-Vaux, Esq., Fifth Floor, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6DS.

**AUSTRALIA**  
PUBLIC SERVICE OF VICTORIA  
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT  
ROAD SAFETY AND TRAFFIC AUTHORITY

**SENIOR INVESTIGATING OFFICER**  
Ref. No. (W/01)  
Yearly Salary: Engineer—\$A13,881  
Scientific Officer—\$A13,770

DUTIES: Responsible to the Chief Engineer for inspections and investigations and the preparation of reports on traffic control devices; to undertake special investigations; to relieve the Chief Engineer as required.

QUALIFICATIONS: An approved Degree or Diploma in Engineering or Science; completion of a post-graduate course of at least one year's duration in Traffic Engineering or other allied fields; extensive experience in Traffic Engineering or an allied field; experience in the application of statistical methods; ability to supervise staff; a licence to drive a motor car.

Applications quoting reference number (W/01), should be addressed to the Secretary, Public Service Board of Victoria, State Public Offices, No. 1 Treasury Place, Melbourne, 3002, Australia, by not later than 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday, 8th September 1974, together with statements of experience and qualifications and date and place of birth.

**THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION**  
**DIRECTOR**

The Newspaper Publishers Association is the Employers Association concerned with the production of National, Daily and Sunday newspapers produced in London and Manchester together with the two London Evening newspapers.

The Association wish to appoint a Director whose principal responsibility will be to lead Industrial Relations negotiations and to represent the Association to Government and Industry.

Applicants will be preferred who can show not only a detailed knowledge of the Industrial Relations procedures in the newspaper industry, but also practical experience in the administration of an employers and/or trade association. Experience within a newspaper office would be an advantage.

Candidates should already have high executive responsibilities and they must show a capacity for taking decisions often in circumstances of urgency. The man appointed will be expected to supervise and direct a specialized staff.

Salary and fringe benefits are negotiable but will be commensurate with the important nature of this position.

The Association invites those interested to write to the present Director by not later than 16th August, 1974, setting out their qualifications and experience. All replies will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Reply to:  
The Director,  
THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION,  
6 Bourville Street, London EC4Y 8AY.

**THE INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SERVICE ADMINISTRATORS**  
**ASSISTANT GENERAL SECRETARY AND EDUCATION OFFICER**  
NEW APPOINTMENT

The Institute of Health Service Administrators is the professional association of health service administrators in Great Britain, and has approximately 6,000 members and registered students. Its objects include the promotion of the professional education and training of health service administrators, and one of its principal activities is the conduct of a professional examination in health service administration.

With the reorganisation of the National Health Service and the growing importance of the educational side of the Institute's activities, the Council has decided to strengthen the small permanent staff by a new appointment of Assistant General Secretary and Education Officer who will be directly responsible to the General Secretary.

Applications for this appointment are invited from candidates, preferably between 35 and 45 years of age, with a record of proven ability in administration (including financial administration) and with a background of experience of a senior level in the health service and/or the field of professional education and training.

The salary of the post will be on the NHB Scale 30 (currently £5,401-£6,741 plus London Weighting). There is a contributory pension scheme.

Applications, giving full personal and career details, with the names of two referees, should be sent not later than September 18 to the General Secretary, The Institute of Health Service Administrators, 75 Portland Place, London W1N 4AP.

**University of Cambridge**  
**ASSISTANT CURATORSHIP**  
IN THE MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology intend to appoint an Assistant Curator in the Department of Archaeology and Ethnology. The post is a full-time position in the Department of Archaeology and Ethnology, which is a part of the Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the care and maintenance of the collections in the Department. The postholder will be involved in the supervision of the staff of the Department and in the preparation of reports and publications. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Appointments Committee, Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology, Department of Archaeology and Ethnology, University of Cambridge, 100 Brook Hill Drive, Worcester, Massachusetts 01609, U.S.A. by not later than 16th August, 1974.

**University of Melbourne**  
**ASSISTANTSHIP**  
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND Gynaecology

Applications are invited for the following appointments:

**ASSISTANTSHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND Gynaecology**  
The appointment is a full-time position in the Department of Physiology and Gynaecology, which is a part of the Faculty of Medicine. The successful candidate will be responsible for the care and maintenance of the collections in the Department. The postholder will be involved in the supervision of the staff of the Department and in the preparation of reports and publications. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Appointments Committee, Faculty of Medicine, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3010, Australia, by not later than 16th August, 1974.

**University of Southampton**  
**TITUTE OF SOUND AND VIBRATION RESEARCH**  
**SEARCH ASSISTANT**

Research Assistant in regard to research into the effects of aircraft structures to noise. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Appointments Committee, Faculty of Engineering, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton, Hampshire, SO9 5NH, by not later than 16th August, 1974.

# Ulster's growing belief that Britain is planning a withdrawal

Belfast, Aug 8  
A former battalion commander in the British Army... sometimes tells the story of a visit he had when he was an internee at Long Kesh from a prominent member of the British Labour Party... The politician had a particular interest in Ulster—this was shortly after the fall of Stormont when the Tories had appointed Mr William Whitelaw as Secretary of State...

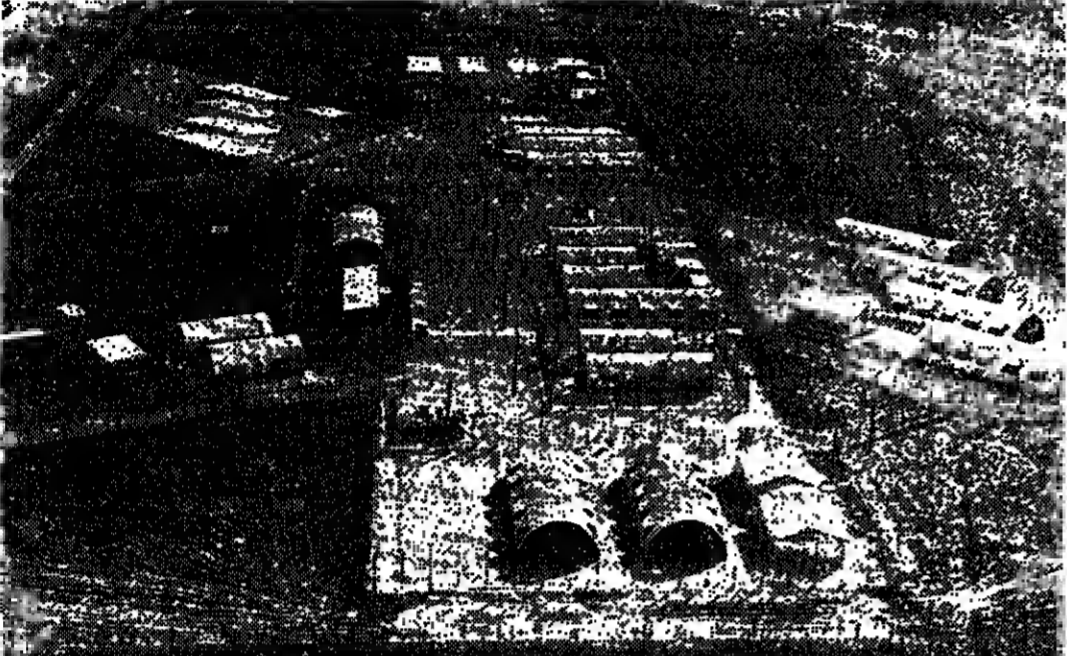
that this is a spurious figure—and every week or so England or Scotland or Wales loses another soldier to the IRA... The IRA has naturally been watching these moves with more than passing interest... The Provisionals, for instance, have repeatedly called for a "planned, orderly withdrawal" of the Army...

even stronger terms, stressing that of the provisional £968m figure for the total public expenditure in Northern Ireland for 1974-1975... The IRA has naturally been watching these moves with more than passing interest...

Both sides in Ulster also distrust the manner and style of Wilson's Government... The three moderate party leaders who went to Chequers on that dramatic Friday before the Executive collapsed came away with the impression that the Prime Minister was more interested in how his policies were presented than in actually working them out...

Perhaps the greatest doubt in Belfast just now is over the degree to which the Government expects the conservative convention which was outlined in the White Paper... "Was the document even produced with enough thought?" the politicians have been asking...

Three years ago today, British troops rounded up hundreds of Catholics in Northern Ireland for internment without trial... The Maze Prison at Long Kesh centre of the internment controversy which is three years old today...



The Maze Prison at Long Kesh centre of the internment controversy which is three years old today.

# In pious hope of a better balance in political life

'We must take our stand today above the strident doctrines of far left and far right'

very well put—remains outstanding and at some stage will have to be answered—how do we establish the balance between the 10,000,000 workers who are unionized and the 15,000,000 who are not... 2. That we need, equally, a balance with big business and finance... 3. That there must be a balance with big development, whether by the state or private enterprise...

cepts to take the full weight of anti-inflation policy... 6. That, above all, our belief and our work is to unite groups, people of all backgrounds... 8. That, above all, our belief and our work is to unite groups, people of all backgrounds...

Robert Fisk  
But we are the one party with the potential for uniting all groups and interests... And let these themes be driven home by reminding ourselves and anyone else who will listen:

# Why our giants must be strong enough to put chains on their own appetites

Those who believe, as I would prefer not to but cannot help doing, that Burke was right when he said that "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites"... Yet, assiduous, devoted and skilled though such people are, they have no magic or hypnotic power over the union members...

Bernard Levin  
That question, provided only that we are able to abandon our own pre-conceptions in doing so, we can see that the attitude is, to a very considerable extent, perfectly justifiable... We hear a great deal these days about the shortsightedness of those who seem to be interested only in higher wages...

to change are conditioned by the fact that they still feel that educational and training opportunities are scarcer than needed... That passage is from Britain on Borrow Time by Glyn Jones and Michael Barnes...

on their own appetites than refusing to do so will we manage to right the danger imbalance in our society... David Howarth is Conservative MP for Guildford.

## The Capital Transfer Tax & Wealth Tax Proposals

2 one-day seminars

FOR BUSINESSMEN  
Wednesday 11th September 1974

FOR PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS  
Friday 27th September 1974

Venue: The Cunard International Hotel, London.

Fee: £37.50 + £3 VAT each conference inclusive of documentation, cocktails and lunch.

Full details and application form available from: Miss Diane Beavis, Investment & Property Studies Ltd., 1-9 Hills Place, London, W.1. Telephone: 01-434 1416.

Many of the wealthy were doing the obvious thing yesterday to celebrate the publication of the Green Paper on the wealth tax... Lord Sainsbury, grocer, Lord Campbell of Esker, secretary said wearily that there had been a number of inquiries, but Getty had no comment...

## The Times Diary

Spending it while they still have it

you put a value on wealth? I am lucky enough to own paintings and furniture that are so valuable but I find it impossible to value, unless I want to sell them, which I don't.

Joe Loventhal, the airline's district manager, said the publicity attaching to the famine relief fund had not been helped, but the whole country had remained open to tourists without restriction.

Robert Maxwell, the Labour publisher was in Stockholm for the day so he could award prizes for the world computer chess championships last night.

## The Times Diary

Spending it while they still have it

the number of tourists travelling the historic route, via the stone monoliths of Axum, the churches of Lalibela heven from solid rock and the castles of Gondar, had fallen by 20 to 25 per cent.

Lord Hurbomb, the former top civil servant, is 91. My informant says: "He comes a lot to the House and speaks in an admirably clear voice."

Old talkers  
A perceptive member of the House of Lords has sent an amusing letter to my colleague of busy old Piers, the former MP, businessman and government administrator and

## Fun City

At the start of this summer, the then Dean of Westminster agreed to allow Morris dancing on his Broad Sanctuary every Wednesday night for the four months of the tourist season.

Master of the Blankney Hunt, is 90 this year. He attends the House almost as regularly as he rides and he is in the saddle every day.

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Robert Maxwell, the Labour publisher was in Stockholm for the day so he could award prizes for the world computer chess championships last night.



# The unmaking of the President

By Louis Heren and Richard Davy in London; Fred Emery, Patrick Brogan and Frank Vogl in Washington

## How could it have happened in the White House?

all the revelations, the television acrobats, and the tens of millions of dollars that flowed as a deluge after the first hour upon an evening, world, the basic questions remain to be answered. How the conspiracies, the crimes and over-ups have been engineered planned in the sanctity of the White House? Why did the 37th President of the United States behave as he was the godfather of the Watergate? The answers will have to come from the historians and the biographers, not the journalists who have combed the past and investigated the nature of the man and his times. It is possible at least to try to explain why the United States went into a crisis comparable with World War and the Depression. The forces certainly determined events, but the man cannot escape personal responsibility. Nixon was always an enigma. Even his closest friends have wondered how he could have done what he did in the White House. For all his reputation as a brilliant strategist, he was his strongest defence during the first months of the Watergate crisis, he failed to win affection. In January 1971 Irving Brown, the author of *Richard Nixon*, in his book wrote that Nixon, in his tremendous hard work, his ambition to be well known, and his bottom a synthetic liberalism thought they knew who he was. Since his first Red-baiting days in the forties, they were used that he was the personification of political evil. Jerry Voorhis, democratic Congressman for the district of California, whom he defeated in his first election, said, "To one practice of Mr. Nixon has been to do whatever he wanted at any time would advance his political ends. This alone explains the 'gyrations'." Voorhis was hardly an impartial man. Theodore White, who has written the making of many Presidents, in 1968, Mr. White wryly recalled John Kennedy had also been of some Red-baiting in his early years and reported a new view of the personality in which the man was a voracious, insatiable curiosity of mind, a man to know, to learn, to find out things work to understand and in detail. By 1972, he was convinced of Mr. Nixon's willingness to "do."

Novak, the columnist, got a little closer to the man. They wrote: "Nixon came to the Presidency curiously unafraid as a human being even by the party stalwarts who composed his base of support. He was also a man cursed to live without the appearance of charm. He waged an endless battle to overcome that lack, but the effort usually fell short. At the root of this incapacity was his loneliness, and the loneliness was partly an inheritance of birth in a poor and undistinguished family, partly his environment as a poor boy, partly the harsh way politics had dealt with him. Having never attached himself to powerful causes, he lacked the political instincts and camaraderies that so often joined politicians in common undertakings. His closest friends were not great leaders in the academic, business or political worlds or childhood pals, but a newly rich real estate speculator in Florida and the millionaire inventor of the aerosol valve." This perceived loneliness and rootlessness was very much evident in the book Mr. Nixon wrote after his 1962 defeat, *The Six Crises*. It gave the impression of a constant adversary, a man against the world. Instead, he seemed to see it as an unending series of crises or battles, each individual and unrelated to what went before. Battles to be fought and won regardless of larger issues and consequences, but also to be enjoyed. Looked at objectively, Mr. Nixon's political life was one long election trail, and except for his wife and a few friends it was a lonely one. Life for Mrs. Patricia Nixon was a seat on the numerous election platforms and the shaking of many more hands. He was struck always by his single-mindedness and loneliness. In all those years he had made no friends of any political influence and experience. His only political friends were the men who had helped to run his California campaigns, and they had no political weight or experience off the campaign trail. Many of them had been in advertising. It was hardly the best background for forming a White House staff, which they subsequently became. For all its power, the Presidency is very personal office. The inner staff has always reflected the personality of the incumbent. It can be said that Presidents are as good as their Staff and, with the notable exceptions of Dr. Henry Kissinger and Bruce Harlow, the Nixon men were not good. They took the Kennedy example of a small activist staff and used it for one purpose, to draw into the White House even more power. Always the adversary, Mr. Nixon placed himself in a struggle with all the country's power centres, and unlike honest advisers they did not demur. They isolated Nixon in a cocoon of self-deception and the blind devotion he demanded of them. Mr. Nixon promised at first to run an open Administration, but the potential dangers of the White House were fully realized. Over the years, the White House came to resemble

the Yildiz Kiosk where the Ottoman emperor, Abdul the Darned, made a virtual prisoner of himself. Enveloped in the seclusion of the Yildiz, the Ottoman got rid of reformers, reduced his ministers, whom he rarely saw, to executive officers, transmitted orders to them through the Maheyn, his intimate secretaries, and left the Chief Eunuch to deal with other matters. In Mr. Nixon's case, the Maheyn and the Chief Eunuch were the Maheyn and Dean the Chief Eunuch. Like Abdul the Darned, Mr. Nixon lived in the midst of alarms which were largely due to his own temperament and isolation. The Establishment and other men of good will and experience, upon whom all Presidents have depended, were excluded. Perhaps the most serious was too intense, his political morality too questionable, his political positions too temporary, to permit such friendships. He had to be a loner. Certainly the loneliness was also in part secretiveness, the secretiveness of an amoral man on the make. Whatever the reason, he denied himself what amounted to a national heritage of experience, knowledge, shrewdness and native common sense. So much for the man and his White House intimates. Outside, beyond the battlements, they perceived the extremism which had rent America since the first demonstration against the Vietnam war and the black revolution. The new extremism was evident on both sides. Each fed upon the other. The conservative extremists, including the sincere young men who committed the Watergate crimes to ensure Mr. Nixon's reelection, saw themselves as upright patriots, no more capable of stealing a used car than desecrating the flag. They were appalled by the violence of the extreme left, by the anti-war demonstrations and the draft-card burnings. They saw themselves as the defenders of all that was best in America against the enemy within, but they were no less dangerous. I first saw their like at the Republican National Convention in San Francisco in 1964. Many of them were physically impressive, the products of well-to-do families, balanced diets and regular visits to the dentist. Their hair was clean and neat, their summer-weight suits and shirts machine-washed and pressed. They were deferential to older women and called their elders "Sir". They sat attentively in the Cow Palace, the very picture of a prosperous and well-ordered democracy seriously minding its affairs, but they stood up and bowed like slaves when Nelson Rockefeller, then Governor of New York, went to the podium to speak for one of the minority amendments to the platform. That picture of a prosperous and well-ordered democracy seriously minding its affairs exploded in an American version of a Nazi rally in Berlin's Seewindenhalle, except that the screams of hatred had not been orchestrated. They welled out from an innermost spring of the American soul. They were isolated because the hatred had been nurtured in a free society dedicated to the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. Even then the United States was moving into a state of disequilibrium. Pragmatism and good sense were the first victims. The 1964 Republican

did not believe that their actions were criminal. As they saw it, they did no more than what the FBI or the CIA had done in their ceaseless struggle with subversion. In their eyes David Ellsberg was just as much an enemy of the Republic as any black-pyjamaed Viengcong cadre ambushing GIs in the Mekong Deltas. To explain is not to condone, but in the past too many corners had been cut, too many questionable acts silently forgiven, for such men to question their orders. They believed that they acted in the defence of the President of the United States against his enemies. They must have argued that the end justified the means. Overly dramatic? I do not think so. The tension in the White House must have purred the fantasies of such men. Their proximity must have enhanced their respect for the President. Now Mr. Nixon is finally alone, perhaps doomed to listen eternally to those internal tapes. He may have been an historical fluke, a creature of tormented times, but the American people must ensure that his like must never enter the White House again.

Watergate seeped slowly into the consciousness of the outside world like smoke coming up through the flume of a stage during a performance. The show went on and the audience, like the principal actor, tried to ignore the smoke, thinking it might go away or that the fire would be put out in the haste. But as the smoke thickened and the supporting actors started choking and leaving the stage, the audience remained only because there was no other show in town. Foreign governments must do business with the American President whoever he is and whatever is happening around him. This is not to say that Watergate had no effect on Mr. Nixon's foreign policy. It had a cumulative effect which gradually became serious. At first it was just a matter of a certain wariness creeping into relations. It was not so much that foreign governments began to wonder whether they could rely on the continuity of American foreign policy; most assumed that any likely successor would retain Dr. Kissinger and that the main outlines would remain the same. But some of them began to suspect that Mr. Nixon's policies were being contaminated by his overriding desire to divert attention from Watergate. This certainly applied to Japan, and to Europe, where it was never quite clear whether his policies were determined by genuine clumsiness or by a desire to make capital out of attacking his perfidious allies. He eventually made his way to Brussels, but not with any great warmth on either side. The partial exception was the Soviet Union, which tried for a long time to prove that there was neither smoke nor fire, or that if there was it did not matter, or was merely sabotage that would be quickly stamped out. The Soviet press ignored the subject completely for as long as it could, partly because it is not the Soviet custom to print discordable things about someone with whom you are seeking good relations and partly, perhaps, because it would have been embarrassing to have to explain why hugging was wrong or why the leaders of great powers should not break the law. In the end, however, even the Soviet press could hold out no longer. It began printing unambiguous reports suggesting that there was a little trouble over a burglary by some subordinates and that this was being exploited by forces opposed to Mr. Nixon's policy of improving relations with the Soviet Union. Probably even the Soviet leaders found it difficult to believe that Mr. Nixon could be toppled but behind the scenes they began gradually to face the possibility, and by the time Mr. Nixon went to Moscow in the summer it was clear that they wished to remove the element of personal relationship from their diplomacy and to emphasize instead the inexorable historical forces driving towards detente in spite of the peculiarly popular abroad. His reputation as a tricky politician and a dogmatic anti-communist had dogged him for a long time. He had never shown much sign of political vision or statesmanship. But Watergate cast a shadow over them and then began seriously to undermine them. The Soviet position hardened in East-West relations. This was partly because the general weakening of the West encouraged Mr. Brezhnev's critics, but Watergate was part of that weakening. America's moral authority was also affected, and moral authority does matter to a country in a position of such power. It influences the way younger generations around the world regard the United States, the way politicians respond to American policy, the way newspapers write about it, and the way Americans behave abroad in official and unofficial positions. Yet the moral effect of Watergate was, of course, but a dual one. On the one hand it has caused people to ask how a great country could elect such a man as president and get itself into such a mess. On the other hand there has been widening admiration for the self-correcting resilience of American institutions, for the belated but brilliant work of the press, and for the entire extraordinary exercise in self-analysis and moral regeneration.

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Drawing by Franklin Wilson

## The world could only watch in wonder

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## Power that corrupted and finally destroyed Mr Nixon

Richard Milhous Nixon, the President of the United States, has long been one of the controversial men in American politics. A small-town boy of lower middle-class parentage, he was elected to the House of Representatives from California's Twelfth Congressional District after a campaign still remembered for its smears and ads. He defended himself against this charge in a sensational, and for sophisticated tastes nauseatingly sentimental nationwide television performance in which he diverted the spotlight from his sponsors on to his comparative poverty which made such a fund an essential part of his political campaign. His defence was overwhelmingly successful, yet the necessity of making it only accentuated that sense of isolation which was to be his distinguishing mark thereafter. As Vice-President his main role during Eisenhower's first term was to take care of the Republican Party, and his campaigning in the mid-term elections to Congress in 1954 was reckoned by many to have reached a new low. In 1956 he successfully circumvented an attempt to drop him from the Republican ticket, and during Eisenhower's second term he prevailed upon a reluctant President to allow him to play a more active role. In 1959 he made a tour of Latin America displaying a good deal of courage in the face of violently hostile demonstrations. The following year he visited Moscow, engaging Mr. Khrushchev in a much publicized row which later smudged him in good stead as evidence of his ability "to stand up to communism". He ran for President against Kennedy in 1960 and was narrowly defeated. In 1962 he chose to run for the governorship of California after a bitter campaign. He took apparent leave of political life in a news conference devoted to a bitter and graceless denunciation of the American press. After his defeat he moved to New York, where he set up law practice with considerable success. In 1962 he published an autobiographical account of his political career in terms of crises. He travelled abroad annually, always making the

headlines, always with some general denunciation of international communism. For the first time in his life he knew wealth, and the experience mellowed him. As a former presidential candidate he carried weight in the Republican Party then riven by the consequences of the Goldwater debacle in 1964 and he became a very effective fund-raiser. He redoubled this role during the 1966 Congressional elections, which for the first time since 1960 showed a swing back to the Republican Party among the American electorate. By the summer of 1967 it was clear to Mr. Nixon, as to most American political commentators, that political conditions in America in general, and within the Republican Party in particular, were going his way. He easily won the presidential nomination in the following year when victory was certain because of the deep divisions in the Democratic Party, but a last minute swing towards his opponent nearly cost him the election. His final plural victory was larger than that of which John Kennedy had beaten him in 1960, again proved his inability to command the instinctive loyalty of any outstanding large section of the American electorate. His first years as President did nothing to diminish that fatal ambiguity of motive which surrounded his every action. He saw very clearly the need for domestic reform and a need to secure a stronger sense of the law and order and Vietnam, were tearing America apart. Yet his power basis in the country then that which had elected him drove him into a political strategy which made any chance of healing those divisions impossible to realize. His view of the bitterness revealed by the election campaign was that it stemmed from a resentment by the great silent majority of the Ameri-

can people over the rate of progress imposed on them by the previous administrations. He also believed that they were angry at the inaccessibility of national American ideals committed by very vociferous reformers who wanted an even more rapid rate of change. The difficulty he faced was that many of these men were entrenched not merely in the Congress and in the Senate, institutions whose members were beginning to feel that they had too long been ignored by his predecessors. He found himself self faced therefore with a Congress led by the Democrats and generally hostile and unco-operative. His attempts to win over the South by appointing judges from the old Confederate states to the Supreme Court were twice defeated in Congress. His reform legislation, which included a very necessary overhaul of the welfare system, the establishment of minimum income levels for the poor, the extension of state medical insurance and the transfer of very substantial Federal funds to state governments to overcome the paralysis of local initiative which had done so much to exacerbate local problems, all ran into consistent if mixed opposition in Congress. In the 1970 elections he attempted to purge both Houses of Congress of his strongest opponents by unleashing the former Vice-President, Spiro Agnew, in a bitter and virulent campaign against the leaders of the American liberal establishment. But despite Mr. Agnew's efforts, despite his own detailed and strenuous campaigning, the expected lurch of American opinion to the right failed to materialize and the new Congress was to prove as recalcitrant as its predecessor. In the meantime he had suffered a number of grievous blows to his personal position, some from his inability to con-

rol his tongue. Incensed by the outcry over the sponging of students by National Guardsmen during a demonstration at Kent State University in Ohio, he denounced them as "campus huns". In the celebrated case of the multiple murderer, Charles Manson, he denounced him as guilty before his trial had opened. He also intervened after the sentencing of Lieutenant Calley by a military court for the part he played in the massacre of Vietnamese civilians at My Lai, and earned the magisterial rebuke of the prosecuting officer. But his worst setback came from the public revelation, after the Kent State shooting, that he had lost touch with the members of his Cabinet by allowing the young men of his personal staff a degree of control over those who had access to him more reminiscent of the Court of a Caesar than the presidency of a democracy. Repeatedly his Cabinet ministers were caught unawares by Presidential decisions which bore directly on their own field of responsibility. Mr. Walter Ricketts, then the Secretary of the Interior, finally broke silence to publish a letter written to the President complaining that he could not get a meeting with him and demanding that the President "open channels" to the youth of America. Halfway through his first term his "opinion rating" had dropped to a bare 52 per cent. And a number of the liberal members of his Cabinet and staff, including Hickenlooper, Daniel Moynihan, the negro James Farmer, James Allen, the Commissioner of Education, had resigned or had been dismissed. In the White House Richard Nixon remained reserved and turned inward on himself. Few, even of his handful of close personal friends, were taken into his innermost confidence. He was driven by deep inner compulsions towards power and personal vindication; in the pursuit of these goals he spared

neither himself nor his wife nor his associates. In his earlier days he was painfully vulnerable to slights and insults, a feeling which underlay the suspicion which poisoned his relations with political journalists. Nevertheless by June, 1972, he had established an almost unassailable lead in the opinion polls over his Democratic challengers, something which had been far from the case a mere 18 months earlier. That this was somewhat unexpected by his staff and close advisers was shown by the discovery that employees of the Committee in Re-elect the President had illicitly installed clandestine listening devices in the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in Washington's Watergate complex. The trail of their employers led right into the White House staff but it then did little or nothing to damage the President's standing with the public who, confronted with a choice between him and Senator McGovern deserted the Democratic Party in droves or stayed at home on election night. Nixon, marginally defeated in 1960, marginally victorious in 1968, was re-elected in one of the largest landslide in American history, failing to carry only Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. Such a splendid victory and his dramatic successes in foreign affairs appeared to guarantee him a niche in the Presidential pantheon, but they appeared not to bring him inner peace and security. He demanded the resignations of many men who had served him well and loyally, and treated more cavalierly with Congress. He continued to concentrate power within the White House to such an extent that the checks and balances provided by the Constitution were for the most part meaningless. Probably the most successful aspect of Mr. Nixon's six years in office was his foreign policy

(although this was partly due to his choice of Dr. Henry Kissinger first as his chief adviser on national security and later as Secretary of State). He can claim to have set American foreign policy on a new course, the full impact of which will probably only be felt long after the Watergate debacle is over. Undoubtedly the climax of his career were his trips to Peking and Moscow in 1972, journeys which helped in his overwhelming reelection as President later that year. He was the first American President to set foot in China—an event of immense international significance in view of the quarter of a century of Sino-United States hostility which had preceded his visit. He was also the first American President to tour the Middle East (and he rapurously received in the Arab countries), although the success in separating the Arab and Israeli armies after the October, 1973, Middle East war lay more with his Secretary of State than with Mr. Nixon himself. Mr. Nixon will go down in history as the man who excommunicated the United States from the ensly and unpopular war in Vietnam. He will also be remembered for his attempts to encourage detente with the Soviet Union with the signing of the first strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT). He was, however, less successful with the Europeans, who reacted coolly to his blandishments. Even Mr. Nixon's mastery of foreign affairs seemed to falter during his final months in office. His last trip abroad, to Moscow in June, 1974, was a failure. By then even the Russians realized that Mr. Nixon would soon be overwhelmed by the Watergate scandal. That he was in fact corrupted by power was not fully realized until the Watergate revelations, first published by *The Washington Post*, led to the Senate hearings and his resignation.

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COURT CIRCULAR

HM YACHT BRITANNIA August 8: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, as President of the Seve the Children Fund, this evening attended the premiere of the film Coram to the Victoria and Albert Museum, Leicester Square, in aid of the fund.

On August 13 the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will embark in HM YACHT BRITANNIA and view the production platform Graythorpe 1 in the British Petroleum Forth Field. Later, HM YACHT BRITANNIA will arrive at the Burmah oil exploration rig Ocean Kolonel.

The Duke of Edinburgh will attend a dinner given by the Air Force Board to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force in the Officers' Mess of Headquarters Strike Command, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, on October 28.

Princess Alexandra will be installed as the first Chancellor of the new Mauritius University in October.

Princess Alexandra to visit Poland Princess Alexandra will visit Poland from October 5 to 9 at the invitation of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

Today's engagements The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit HMS Neptune, Clyde Submarine Base, Faslane, 10 am; Royal Northern Yacht Club, 11 am.

Latest appointments Mr Henry James, head of the Department of the Environment's information service, is to become Director-General of the Central Office of Information.

Dance Royal London Yacht Club The Royal London Yacht Club held a dance at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on Wednesday.

Church news Diocese of Lichfield The Rev. M. Beeson, Vicar of Lichfield, is to be installed as Vicar of the Old Hall School, Walsley.

Marriage Mr A. J. M. Clark and Miss S. C. James The engagement is announced between Ailsair John Macduff, son of Mr and Mrs Colin F. M. Clark, of White Timbers, Goodale, Edinburgh, and Miss S. C. James, daughter of Major Philip James, RE (Retd) and Mrs Rosemary James, of Smeeth Court, Rooks Nest, Godstone, Surrey.

Luncheon Foreign and Commonwealth Office Mr J. N. O. Curle, HM Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, and Mrs Curle were hosts yesterday at a luncheon held at the Savoy Hotel in honour of the Ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman and Mrs of Baily and Shaikh Abdullah al-Ghalmi, Chief of Protocol of Oman, and Shaikh al-Ghalmi.

Dinner Royal Yacht Squadron The annual dinner of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held last night at the Castle, Cowes, Viscount Rieuwlandt of Doornik, commodore, and Mrs Curle were hosts yesterday at a luncheon held at the Savoy Hotel in honour of the Ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman and Mrs of Baily and Shaikh Abdullah al-Ghalmi, Chief of Protocol of Oman, and Shaikh al-Ghalmi.

Henlow passing-out Air Commodore T. H. Blackman, Air Officer Commanding Air Cadets and Commandant Air Training Corps, was the reviewing officer when officer cadets graduated from the Officer Cadet Training Unit, RAF Henlow, Bedfordshire, yesterday.

Latest wills Miss Alfreda Amy St Lo Wilkinson, of Bath, left £25,539 (duty not shown) after a personal bequest of £1,000 she left the residue to animal welfare charities.

University news Oxford Awards: Henry Wills Prize in Philosophy, J. P. Gifford, Balliol College, Oxford. The Philosophy Prize for performance in the annual school of Philosophy examinations, J. A. Harrison, Balliol College, Oxford.

Thunderstorm interrupts Bakewell show From Our Correspondent. Bakewell, Derbyshire. Entries at about 4,500 approached the record for the annual show of Bakewell Agricultural and Horticultural Society yesterday.

OBITUARY

BALDUR VON SCHIRACH

Leader of the Hitler Youth

Baldur von Schirach, the former leader of the Hitler Youth, died yesterday in a small hotel in a resort on the River Mosel. He was 67.

Narrow and fanatical though he was, his idealism appeared to have been genuine and his character exempt from the worst traits of his Nazi associates. On the whole, therefore, he was the most respectable of the young of Hitler's circle.

A born organizer and first-class propagandist, he reinforced his own spiritual appeal by every device known to human ingenuity and was successful in his results as any of Hitler's circle would have been.

He was swift to realize his special gifts and was also flattered by his open worship. As a result, when he was barely 20, he was named to form the Nazi Student League and was shortly afterwards appointed to represent the youth in the council of the party.

Some members of the British delegation to the Assembly have already arrived, but others, including Mr Churchill, Mr Morrison and Mr Dalton, who are on their way, are not expected until tomorrow.

Barbers' Company The following have been elected Officers of the Barbers' Company: Master, Professor R. M. Walker; Under-Warden, Mr R. A. Ottaway; Treasurer, Mr G. G. Hamilton; Keener-Warden, Sir Francis Jones.

College awards at Cambridge University The following awards have been made at Cambridge University: CHRIST'S COLLEGE: Scholarship in Classics, C. G. Rowland; Scholarship in Mathematics, J. G. Rowland.

Churchill College Honorary scholarships for 1974-75: £1,000, £500, £250, £100, £50, £25, £10, £5, £2, £1. Candidates for the award of £1,000: J. G. Rowland, J. G. Rowland.

From £25, but you have to know where to go. Persian Carpet Wharf, London-Manchester-Edinburgh. Handmade rugs and carpets collected in the teeming markets from Peking to Tehran cost far less.

3 Course Dinner in London 7 1/2p

(The Friendship is free)

London is a lonely, friendless place for the homeless and for many of the old people who have been left behind in dismal rooms. Some are just bewildered by life today, some are problem people. All of them need friendship even more than material aid—though plenty need a simple square meal.

The Hoxton Centre, with aid from Help the Aged, provides both. Friendship from hardworking young people like 'Kipper' who does a round among duns and out till the small hours; and Judith who gives old Mrs White almost the only visits she gets.

Their devoted, realistic help enables us to provide a nourishing meal for 7 1/2p (yes, even in 1974), holidays at exceptionally low cost, and soon a workroom where they can make friends and a little money to eke out their pensions.

Hon. Treasurer, the Right Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room 19, 8 Denman Street, London, W1A 2AP

\*£150 names a Help the Aged flat in memory of someone dear to you.

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Every Sunday from 9.00 am - 1.00 pm at Regent's Canal Dock, Mill Place, Off Commercial Road, London E14. Or phone 01-493 7747 for free colour brochure.

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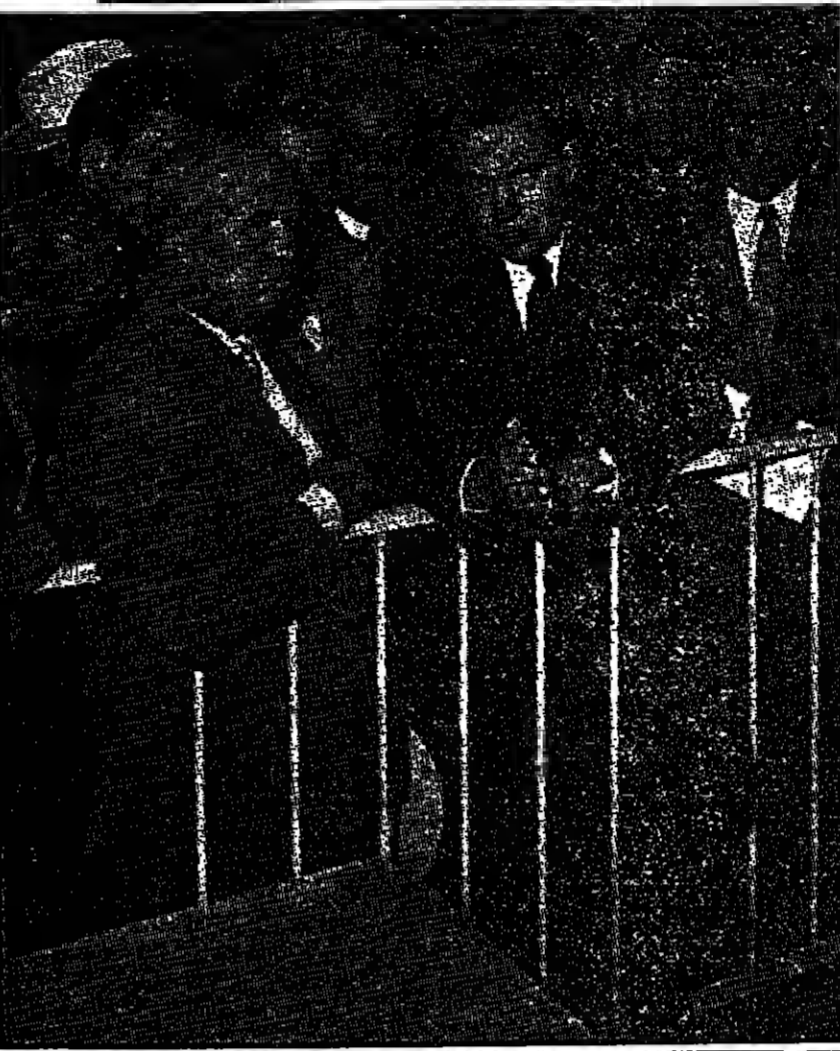
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# A pictorial biography of Richard M. Nixon



Left: A family group in 1917, Francis and Hannah Nixon, with Harold, Don and Richard (right). Below: As a member of Whittier College football team. He later expressed regret he was not better. Below right: As Vice-President with Mr Khrushchev in Moscow 1959. Right: The people's choice of President in 1968.



Above (left): In 1952 Eisenhower was the candidate. Nixon was his co-runner. Right: As President in his White House office with aides Haldeman, Kissinger and Ehrlichman.

## 'Unholy alliance' that swung the impeachment vote

This article was written by James M. Naughton of The New York Times. Based on reporting by him and by R. W. Apple Jr, Diane Henry, Marjorie Hunter and David E. Rosenbaum.

The verdict of the House Judiciary Committee came, in the end, from the President's own men. Seven Republicans, three conservative Democrats, ten natural allies of President Nixon whose votes shaped in anguish and cast in sorrow, were the critical mass of an explosive moment in history.

It was a drama at once constitutional, political and personal. It involved the reluctant conclusion months ago by the committee chairman, Mr Peter Rodino, that the White House tapes and other evidence traced a pattern of misconduct by the President whose signed portrait graced the chairman's office wall.

It turned on a strategy designed to provide that for Mr John Doar the special counsel, to assemble the evidence that might convince key Republicans and southern Democrats—the crucial, uncommitted centre of the divided committee—that a vote for impeachment was worth the price to their own political careers.

And the climax was caused in part by an uncharacteristic attempt by the senior Republican, Representative Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, to pressure the committee minority into a united defence of the President. The gambit backfired, driving four Republicans into a bipartisan caucus—called, self-effacingly, the "unholy alliance"—where the first two articles of impeachment were drafted.

### 'The decision has to come from the middle'

The alliance of the centre in favour of impeachment almost collapsed twice, over a procedural disagreement and a tactical lapse, in the closing days of the committee deliberations. But when the inquiry ended last Tuesday only 10 bitter-end Republicans out of the 38 committee members had opposed adoption of the resolution that impeached the President.

How the ten came to their separate judgments to enact two or more articles of impeachment and then coalesced to shape the wording of the indictment was the central act of the drama. This is how it happened.

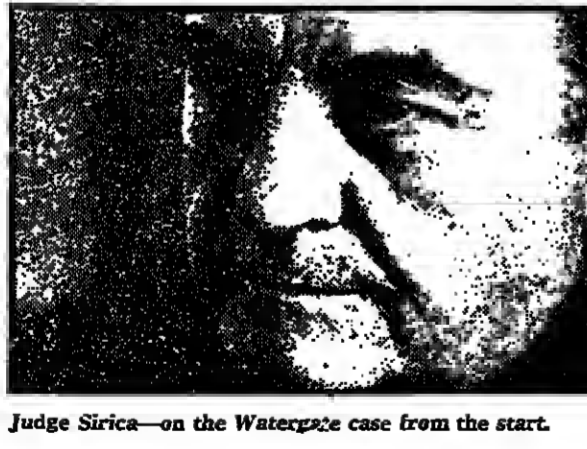
Once Mr Rodino became convinced—and dismayed, according to those around him—that impeachment should go forward, the question was how. He talked at length with Mr Doar about the natural reluctance of members of Congress to use the awesome power of impeachment and of the need for a broad-based, bipartisan recommendation from the committee if the full House were to agree to a Senate trial of the President.

The question was how Mr Doar could construct and present a case that would, in the end, be clear and convincing to the conservative Democrats and the Republicans on whose judgment the outcome would hinge.

The committee's deliberations began early in May, but by the end of June the key group at the centre, while clear on what it had seen of Mr Nixon's conduct, was uncertain whether there was anything to warrant impeachment. Armed with Mr Doar's analysis of the evidence and notes they had made themselves during the hearings, the group Mr Rodino had said must make the committee's decision began coming to grips with what they referred to constantly as their awesome responsibility.

## Judge who broke a conspiracy and set new legal precedents

Jobo Sirica, like Leon Jaworski and Peter Rodino, is second generation immigrant stock. In heroic fashion they have fulfilled the American dream as the very nemesis in Anglo-Saxon law for Mr Nixon.



However, he smelt a rat as soon as the trial started in January last year and—raising many a legal eyebrow—virtually took over as prosecutor from the flaccid District Attorney. That, and extraordinary threats to hand out crushing sentences to those convicted did not cooperate with the then hegemonic Watergate hearing, broke the case.

He had been a scrappy boxer during his university days and an occasionally flamboyant and successful trial lawyer. To see him in court today, cutting off attorneys in mid-sentence with a smile and a jest, is to realize he knows every legal ruse inside out.

## Story that was a reporter's dream, and nightmare

Things are different in Washington. Everybody is interested in every detail of Watergate all the time. Readers across the United States and the world, however, were frequently bored, and sometimes irritated at Washingtonians' preoccupation with one incident.



The city is awash with volumes of evidence and testimony presented to various congressional committees, with transcripts of court cases, with transcripts of tape-recordings, with the Judiciary Committee hearings themselves and with an immense mass of documents on nearly a score of scandals. We have lost count of the books on Watergate.

More often, the press was slightly wrong, but right in substance. The number of lies told by public officials must set some sort of a record, and it is worth noting that no respectable reporter ever took the obvious course of assuming that everything Mr Nixon said about Watergate, from beginning to end, was untrue.

سنة ١٤١٥



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CAPITAL TAXES

Government has shown... in formulating its proposed gifts tax and... The fears... either or both of these instru-... might have been used to... the fiscal system a savage... towards doctrinaire... and of... have been largely... While it is open to... sure administration to set the... tax rates which it regards... and economically... the maximum rates... the present Govern-... for the gifts tax and the... tenor of its Green Paper... the wealth tax indicate a... Fabian approach to the... of securing a more... distribution of wealth... here are those, of course, who... regard this as an improper... to a government to... argue either that the... of wealth is already... more diffuse than the Govern-... believes or that the taxation... represents an unreason-... impost on those who are... able to pay tax at the... rates on their income... these are essentially argu-... against wealth and gifts... with low exemption limits... rates. The basic prin-... of taxing wealth, and the... of wealth, is hardly... Apart from its accept-... through most of... Europe, the principle is... reflected here in the... of estate duty and... gains tax... it is the practical... of estate duty which... the proposed gifts tax—or... transfer tax, to give it its... title—so acceptable. The... to minimize or eliminate... to estate duty by making... inter vivos has resulted in... normally of what is virtually... duty for all those able... their affairs in order... they die. No doubt there... the loopholes in the new tax... and no doubt there... accountants, insurance... and others anxious to... them. But the most... loophole of all will... be closed... However, the will to avoid this... is bound to be sapped by the... rates at which it will

DIFFICULT PATH AHEAD FOR MR WHITLAM

Gough Whitlam has emerged... the joint sitting of the... Australian Houses of Parliament... the moral and material... The joint sitting arose... in his hitherto untested... in the constitution under... a double dissolution, the... Government can reintroduce... legislation that has been blocked... the Senate in the last session... the preceding Parliament, and... to pass it on a single... vote. This reading of the... situation was challenged by... opposition members on the... grounds that such Bills must first... pass all their stages before the... House, but the High Court of... Australia (from which no appeal... lies to the Privy Council) re-... duced the plea. In the event, the... argument by virtue of the... writ they have in the Lower... House got all the Bills through... though in the general... they did not break the... lock in the Senate... Mr Whitlam failed to widen... narrow electoral advantage at... elections, this success will... Labour's sense of frustra-... For the Bills have import-... for the party's future. Under... Bill, which equalizes consti-... voting size the Country... component of the Liberal... opposition is expected to lose... seats of which perhaps three

pensions

Lord Erskine of Berrick... Colocoe C. F. H. Gough per-... a notable service in his letter... in today's issue (August 6)... drawing attention to the "grave... " suffered by certain... of Parliament up to... per 16 1964 when, due to... valous regulations, acquired... on rights and the example he... clearly emphasizes his point... is aware, however, of an even... glaring case. It is that of a... which was served with great... stance one constituency con-... for the long period of 34... 1924-1958—and was "re-... ed" by a seat in the Upper... in the latter year... He then he has served there... great distinction by practically... attendance and participation... of 50 years with no pension...! Something must be done to... this untenable situation... KINE OF BERRICK, Iron Square, SW1, London W1.

after milk supply

Mr John M. James... in your report on the Commons... nitree recommendation for a... of 8p a gallon (The Times, August 2),... Agricultural Correspondent... oments that this will have an... us bearing on the autumn... of dairying which the minis-... has promised... Mr Blyth states that they are... averse to the idea of giving up their... free-lance status. In fact, they have... never been seriously asked to con-... sider this as it has been beyond... the realms of possibility to offer... the players a full-time contract such... as is worked in Berlin, Amsterdam... Paris, etc, because of the compar-... tively low level of public subsidy... (The major European orchestras,

Burden of Britain's oil deficit

From Mr Peter M. Oppenheimer... Sir, The Government, through the... person of Mr Eric Deakin, has now... officially stated that it intends to... do nothing to reduce the "oil... deficit" in our balance of payments... until North Sea oil revenues come... to the rescue in the late 1970s. By... the "oil deficit" is apparently... meant the deficit on our trade in... petroleum and petroleum products... Such a policy is extreme econo-... mically folly. If pursued, it is likely... to mean, at best, a much more... severe squeeze on United Kingdom... living standards in five years' time... At worst, it could lead before then... to the collapse of Britain's inter-... national creditworthiness against... the dollar. As Mr Eric Cairns... has, Lord Rotherham and others... have already warned the authorities... through your columns... The reason why this is so is that... the counterpart of these oil... deficits, while they continue, is an... increase in our foreign debts... amounting each year to some 5 per... cent of our gross national product... These debts carry interest in double... figures and most of them are or... will be exchange-guaranteed... At first we may be able to borrow... more to pay the interest; but not... for long. Within a few years the... creditor countries will be wanting... real goods and services which we... shall have in supply. Making due... allowance for the impact of world-... wide inflation in lowering the real... value of the debts, the burden of... servicing them will still be very... considerable unless their counterpart... has meanwhile been invested in... suitably productive investments... against the day when we shall be... unable to engage in additional... productive investment on this scale... The investor performance of... United Kingdom manufacturing in-... dustry in the first half of the 1970s... (inspired as it was by the entry... of EEC) looks like being the worst... of any quinquennium since the war... Investment prospects in other in-... dustrial countries, notably the... United States, Japan and Germany... are much brighter. It is therefore... these other countries and not we... who should be planning to reduce... the current payments deficits corre-... sponding to the surpluses of the oil... producers... Battered leaders... From the Leader of Kent County... Council... Sir, Your leader of August 6 is re-... freshing. Local government is pass-... ing through a trying period of... transition. Administrative problems... and reorganization have been legion... and the pressure on managers and... local authorities and their officers... great. National economic, rapid in-...flation and the difficulties of rate... support grant distribution have... made a difficult task almost un-... bearable. This work has not been... lessened by accusations, largely un-... founded, of inefficiency and... profligacy... My experience there is a very... real concern among both members... and officers in local government to... provide a high standard of com-... munity service effectively and with... sensitivity. In my own authority no... effort has been spared to provide an... efficient management environment... in which the elected member can... work closely with the professional... officer. Our aim has been to provide... the best service possible within the... constraints of the economy... You referred to the need for re-... form of local government finance... and the possibility of more painful... rate increases. I sympathize with... domestic ratepayers faced with... heavy rate demands at a time when... the cost of living is escalating. I... have argued for increased govern-... ment grant to local authorities or, alternatively, additional sources of local... revenue and a reduction in local... authority expenditure by the writing-... off of government debt. We should... not forget, however, the high stan-... dard of local authority services in... this country. Too often this is... ignored by critics of local govern-... ment... Congratulations on your editorial... moderation and understanding of... local authorities' problems... Yours faithfully, JOHN D. GRUGEON, Leader of Kent County Council and Chairman, Policy and Resources Committee, County Hall, Maidstone, Kent.

Referendum on EEC

From Miss Barbara Reid... Sir, It is astonishing how glibly so... many people are sliding into an... acceptance of the theory that a... referendum on the EEC would be... undemocratic, if Mr Richard Cars-... well (The Times, August 1) would... forgive my plagiarism... I consider it no more undemo-... cratic for the electorate to want to... override the will of Parliament than... for Parliament to override the will... of the electorate as it did by taking... us into the EEC after having been... elected on a "negotiations only"... basis. If Parliament wants to retain... our respect it must realize that the... road runs both ways... Mr Carswell says that no evidence... has yet been adduced that the elec-... torate wants a referendum, from... which I can only gather that he has... spent the last few months in Outer... Mongolia. He has yet seduced any... evidence that the electorate wants... the EEC? Yours faithfully, BARBARA REID, 9 Church Road, Osterley, Middlesex.

Piccadilly bus lane

From Mr Tom Ponsonby... Sir, Mr Cecil Gould's letter (August... 5) contains an unfortunate error:... the accident which took place on... July 31 was the first fatality since... the Piccadilly bus lane scheme came... into operation on May 13, 1973... The Greater London Council... approved the creation of safety... barriers along the southern kerb of... Piccadilly separating the bus lane... from the footway on October 9, 1973... and Westminster City Council... were asked to carry out the neces-... sary works. However, because of... sheep two or three children who... had gone in recent months on... scholarships to the mainland... But the sum total will be less... than 1 per cent and to suggest, as... he appears to do, that the inhabi-... tants are linguistically returned to... an Argentine "take-over" is arrant... nonsense and I have no doubt that... their wish is to maintain, most... firmly, their ties with the United... Kingdom which they still regard as... "Home" I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, MILES CLIFFORD, The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, SW1.

The Falkland islands

From Mr Miles Clifford... Sir, May I warmly endorse the letter... (August 1) from Mr Clark Hutchin-... son and take this opportunity of... referring to the article by Mr... Michael Binyon which you printed... on July 26? I wonder a little what... are the latter's qualifications for... pontificating about the colony's... future; the more so when he states... (I quote): "Nearly everyone speaks... Spanish." This is wholly misleading; there... is the Argentine Vice-Consul, Mr... Ernesto Rowe (if still around), who... may still be one or two... Islanders who attended St George's... College in Buenos Aires between... the wars; there may even be one

Honesty is the best policy

From Professor J. W. Linnert, FRSE... Sir, This morning (August 7) Mr... Andrew Faulds says in his article:... "Britain is in trouble and our... people know it. The first of our... leaders who poses the position... honestly will be swamped with sup-... port." The first sentence is cer-... tainly true and I hope also that the... second is; the difficulty is that... everyone feels that some other... section of the community should make... the necessary sacrifice... However, Mr Faulds goes on to... say: "There are hopeful signs that... Mr Wilson, that word wizard, is... now telling it as it is." I would... draw the attention of Mr Faulds to... the main headline on the front page... of your issue of the day before... yesterday (August 5). It reads:... "No better living standard for a... year at least, Mr Wilson says." That is not telling it as it is, is it... Mr Faulds? Surely the need is for... a large proportion of our country-... men and countrywomen to accept... the fact that, if inflation is to be... beaten or even limited, we have to... accept a lower standard of living for... quite a few years? I am not an economist but it seems... to me, for instance, that, if the... price of petroleum is put up by the... external supplier and if we are not... to go into debt at an increasing... rate, then we must either (1) buy

Concentration of power

From Sir William Lithgow... Sir, The concentration of power at... the centre and its alienation from... responsibility certainly do destroy... the stability of any society. Modern... communications can stimulate cen-... tralization to grotesque proportions... and in London there has been an... unnatural and dominating concen-... tration of the nation's decision... making and planning power, at the... expense of the rest of the country... Scottish Nationalism is a reaction... to the coagulated workings of cen-... tralization. Not only must we... re-centralize, we must restore the... dignity and self-reliance of the... individual and the individual com-... munity. Scotland is the birthplace... of many of the organizational con-... cepts of modern life—Knox's drive... for literacy, Adam Smith's division... of labour, Dale and Keir Hardie... We Scots are an argumentative lot... first and foremost patriots. Na-... tionalism unites us, nationalism... divides; patriotism is selfless as... nationalism is selfish... Mr Eden, writing from Berwick... points out that the activities of... British politicians seem less and less... relevant to the needs of the com-... munity above all the rest, for... example, for leadership. The per-... manent staff of government prance... round in the endless musical chairs... of the career game, befuddled by the... intellectual incest of Whitehall... The rootlessness of those with... power, but who seldom stay long... enough to know the country, is... repeated through state organization... into large industrial corporations... We are becoming a nation of indi-... viduals who, if left alone, find their... personal inadequacy overwhelming... but here in Scotland there is a... mood of democratic resurgence, a... desire, a personal desire, to break... out of the circle in which we feel... trapped, even if there is little... comprehension of what lies beyond... separation... We can be sure that we are the... victims of London lunacy, now that... the development of oil has taken... precedence over all else. The ruth-

Future of democracy

From Mr Michael Ivens... Sir, Lord Chalfont in his article... "Could Britain be heading for a... military takeover?" (August 5)... states that "The voice of Aims of... Industry is becoming more insistent... and more extreme". Lord Chalfont... fails to elaborate what he means by... this... This kind of charge needs facts... Aims of Industry's message has been... consistent over the last 10 years:... that old fashioned nationalization... is no longer the main danger, but new... and sophisticated forms of State... control are the real menace... We have argued for a responsible... management economy and have... very clearly that industries have... number of responsibilities as well

A clergyman's wages

From the Reverend Kenneth A. Pearson... Sir, Nationalized industries report... losses this year of more than £200m... in spite of massive government sub-... sidies in past years of the order of... thousands of millions of pounds... The Church of England was national-... ized four hundred years ago, and is... unique in that it never has had a... government subsidy... On the contrary it has been often... milked of its resources, the last time... 40 years ago. The Tithe Act reduced... the incomes of the clergy by nearly... £3m a year, but more seriously it... deprived them of an adjustment to... the cost of living. Most workers now... have this adjustment by threshold... agreements under Phase Three, but... not the clergy... A recent survey reported that the

First World War poets

From Mr John M. Bunting... Sir, The writer of the anonymous... poem "War Weary" which Dingle... Foot found in his father's com-... monplace book (August 3) was my own... father, the late Daniel George. He... also wrote, in the same vein, another... which ended: War lasts too long. It should be bright and brief. All over in a month at the outside. Then soldiers might get killed in the belief That they'd done something useful, having died. Both are dated 1917 and were presumably written at the front. They were not, however, published until 1938, when he included them (anonymously) in his anthology All in a Maze. (Published with an intro- duction by Ross Macaulay, by Collins.) This collection of utterances on war and peace over 24 centuries, appearing, as it did, just prior to the outbreak of World War II, found few readers. It would have pleased

less exploitation of our resources in the prostitution of opportunity.

The centralist moods of the City and Whitehall are conjoined with the reflexes of self-protection... They reserves of human as well as other energies in the North are not to be under-estimated. It is my view that without some determined effort to restore self-respect to the individual, and each and every community in Britain, the Scots, by political and industrial means, will mobilize their silent majority; they are not too comfortable to care. The balance of payments of the United Kingdom may indeed be restored by the flow of oil, but not until England has been obliged to withdraw from the Kingdom... London may be heavy with depression, but bere the woid of change blows across the land. The Scots are doers not dealers but we will not be reduced to a community of labourers for the mercenary armies of the invading construction groups... I write as an old-fashioned man, a factory, who still metaphorically speaking lives above the shop. My industry is the bone that has been tossed to the yapping dogs which cover their master's chair; few Scots care though for the spiteful dogma of Marx. I am proud of what our community and the companies of our industry have achieved. With freedom in a state of siege, monolithic power must be rejected. Nationalization set the stage for the NUM's successful assault on democracy but in the smaller community power cannot go unquestioned nor be neither an in- dustry nor his motives are anonymous... If nationalism is superseded by the regeneration of identity and pride throughout these islands, then perhaps Great Britain will again surprise the world by showing the worth of democracy and the priceless trust that is freedom... Yours faithfully, WILLIAM LITHGOW, Drums, Langbank, Renfrewshire, August 6.

as making a profit. We have certainly said very clearly that we think Labour's proposals are dangerous and should be opposed by industry.

We have always insisted on democratic solutions, and have attacked the extreme left, the extreme right and the hybrid extremists such as the National Front... It is essential in a democracy that individual groups and interests should have the right to make their views known. Because you put a view forward forcibly does not mean that you believe in the use of force... Yours faithfully, MICHAEL IVENS, Director, AIMS OF INDUSTRY, 25 Plough Place, Fetter Lane, E.C4, August 7.

average clergyman works 62 hours a week. His income, subject to tax, is less than the tax-free allowance members of Parliament are giving themselves. Yet they accept the old fashioned fact that they cannot be paid more than the foods available will allow.

The two sources of their incomes, invested capital and freewill gifts, are unlikely to match up to the effects of inflation and heavy taxation, and may well reduce to value. They tighten their belts and make no public demands. If other workers followed the example set by the clergy inflation would be checked. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, KENNETH A. PEARSON, The Rectory, Ewhurst Green, Robertsbridge, Sussex, August 1.

him to know that Isaac Foot was evidently one of them.

Like many who shared them, his experiences in the trenches gave him a repugnance for any glorification of military heroics or even heroism. This did not, however, deter him from an act of gallantry himself which earned him an award. He never spoke of this to his family and friends and I only learnt of it myself from his obituary in your own columns. Yours, etc, JOHN M. BUNTING, 517 Liverpool Road, N7, August 4.

From Mr Kenneth Barber... Sir, How could Dingle Foot—or for that matter anybody!—write about the poets of the First World War (The Times, August 3) and not mention Wilfred Owen? It is like writing about the Metaphysicals and omitting Vaughan. Yours faithfully, KENNETH BARBER, Mellstock, Ravenswood Court, Kingston Hill, Surrey.



# SINGAPORE

a Special Report on investment and development

## Five to grasp industrial skills gathers pace

tar Hadji-Ristic centre for skill-intensive and high-technology industries—the brain centre of the East.

Singapore was already on the way to upgrading its industry before the energy crisis, but now there is a new determination to galvanize the mechanisms which were bringing about the change. The faster Singapore achieves the transformation, the Government believes, the less vulnerable the republic will be to the ups and downs of world business cycles.

In most other countries the uncertain times would have resulted in an almost exactly opposite approach. Threatened industries are usually sheltered, the market mechanism baked so as not to add to the difficulties of adjustment.

An example of Singapore's contrary attitude is the National Wages Council, a body that represents the Government, management and labour—have recommended that workers earning less than \$1,000 a month should receive an additional \$40 a month, plus a 6 per cent increase. For someone earning \$200 a month this is an effective 26 per cent increase. For industry as a whole this means a \$160m increase in the yearly wage bill. Employers are also now required to raise their contributions to the Central Provident Fund from 13 per cent to 15 per cent of salaries above \$200 a month.

The effect of these measures will be to make employers economize on labour.

It will also force into liquidation some of the firms that rely heavily on cheap labour.

Government officials, such as the managing director of the Singapore Monetary Authority, Mr Wong Pakshong, maintain that a major factor behind the wage increases is the need to compensate workers for a 22.9 per cent inflation rate last year. His view is that the increases are necessary to prevent disruptive wage disputes.

Though this might appear eminently sensible and just, the labour unions are well under government control and it is unlikely that Singapore could be rocked by the sort of disputes that are frequent in Britain. The chief motive behind the measures is to induce companies to economize on labour, improve productivity and bring a quick sharp end to those companies that would not be able to survive for long in the changed circumstances.

With the costs of raw materials up and Singapore labour already expensive, the competitive position of the republic in labour-intensive industries has been reduced by comparison with other places in the region.

While government officials such as Mr Wong may have said they are leaving the upgrading of industry to the market mechanism, what is closer to the truth is that they are giving the market mechanism a hefty push. The official attitude is that it was only a matter of time before the doomed companies saw the writing on the wall, and for those that could not foresee it, the Government has written the message in advance.

Where multinational companies are involved, Singapore is relying on it that these will not pull out but will instead upgrade the level of their technology in Singapore and transfer that part of the production process requiring many unskilled or semi-skilled workers, to another site in the region.

While most labour displaced by these developments is likely to be absorbed by new up-and-coming industries, any unemployment caused is likely first to hit the 80,000 or so Malaysians who have crossed the causeway for work in the republic. These are largely employed in labour-intensive activities and they could be repatriated if necessary.

The push for industry to upgrade its skills and use less labour and more capital will inevitably tighten the market for skilled workers. The Government is attempting to alleviate its present difficulties of skilled manpower shortages by boosting its allocation for technical training by almost 40 per cent. It will also continue for the time being a liberal immigration policy.

Apart from the Government's efforts to hasten the decline of labour-intensive industries and stimulate the expansion of higher-paying ones, it is also trying to boost the share that service industries enjoy in the gross domestic product. This has been done by encouraging exports of rice after bad harvests, Singapore had to pay rice prices between three and four times those paid previously.

Besides its policy regarding rice, the Government has conducted a vigorous campaign to outlaw profiteering, and has made price controls compulsory for 15 essential commodities. It has also set

up consumer cooperatives and supermarkets, and issues information on prices for shoppers.

Such measures appear to have been reasonably successful. According to the Ministry of Finance, the rate of inflation has been brought down to less than 1 per cent a month—under half the average monthly figure for last year.

As for price rises other than food, Singapore has accepted these stoically with a certain amount of scepticism. The oil price rise, and the effect of this on the price of other raw materials, is the major factor behind Singapore's push towards higher technology industries. The rise in supply costs has reduced Singapore's advantage, compared with other countries in the region where unskilled labour is cheaper. It may seem amazing that in these conditions Singapore will still manage to record what to any European country would appear to be a brilliant rate of growth—this when there are still some years to go before

Neither seems imminent. Singapore's investment in technical education pays off, found anywhere in Asia. While these officials call for sacrifices, they are busily trying to wring the most out of their busy city state. The only possible obstacles they can see to Singapore's continuing prosperity are either a severe world trade recession or political turmoil.

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The Nicoll Highway, with recently reclaimed land on the left and new office buildings in the business centre.

## Fast wits and good fortune speed rise to fame as one of world's leading financial centres

re has carved out a million. Though an address on Singapore's Shenton Way might take a few centuries and is now usually Threadneedle Street, it is already close to being a development funds.

This rise has much to do with fast wits and good fortune. With the application of the Bank of America for permission to borrow non-resident currency in 1968, the Government sensed the potential and backed up its approval with concrete measures to ensure the success of off-shore banking. Once done, Singapore began to reap the benefit of being on the regional crossroads.

The decision to allow the Bank of America to go into off-shore banking, spawned the booming Asiadollar market. With \$8,000m, it is now growing at a phenomenal speed, in response to the capital needs of the most rapidly developing region in the world. According to a

source at the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the market will be worth \$10,000m by the end of the year. But the global banking uncertainties stemming from bank failures in the United States and Europe might prove this forecast to be optimistic.

Whatever this year's growth rate, Singapore's Asiadollar market grows increasingly complex. The recent establishment of four money brokers, including Charles Fulton and Marshalls, has eased its working and given a considerable fillip to growth.

The market is beginning to take on a distinctive character of its own; the Euro-dollar market is now a main provider of funds, almost the exact reversal of the situation in its early days when money raised from within the Asian region flowed towards the Eurodollar market.

Off-shore bankers report that the hesitancy of governments and banks in the region to borrow from the market is disappearing. And the business is now so large that the market is beginning to quote interest rates that are independently derived from those in London.

As a result of this time advantage, bankers in Singapore are able to keep in touch longer with the major financial markets to lend or borrow funds.

Commenting on whether Hongkong or Manila could make up for their time disadvantage, one experienced banker agreed that they could stay open longer. "But though it's conceivable they could work late hours in order to arrange a deal through London, they would not want to," he said.

"The situation now is that if Singapore can't help with funds at the end of the day, banks withdraw the order from the market and close up."

Further advantage of Singapore is its strategic location within a short flying time of the major growth countries, particularly Malaysia and Indonesia. In this respect it is marginally better situated than Hongkong.

But perhaps the best reason why Singapore's status in the Asiadollar market seems assured is the high quality of the 37 banks now licensed to operate the Asian currency unit. According to an American banker, Mr Peter Wodtke, who heads a multinational regional devalopment bank operating out of the island, the Singapore Government has allowed into the republic only the best foreign banks.

Until now the Hongkong Government has strenuously resisted its bankers' demands for a lifting of the 15 per cent withholding tax on interest earned from off-shore loans. And though the colony's agile bankers do manage to get round the regulations, Singapore without this tax, has none the less benefited from the Hongkong authority's stance.

Yet the expectation is that the charade will not go on any longer. Hongkong finance houses are expected to be given permission to use the word bank in their title and enter into the Asiadollar market on the same terms as Singapore's off-shore banks.

If this does happen, Singapore is in for stiff competition. Apart from its talent for making money and financial weight, Hongkong has incomparably better business connections with the major commercial centres in the region. Its banks, such as the Hongkong and Shanghai, rank among the world's richest.

Whatever the threats posed, many Singapore bankers are confident that because they have already established a wide lead they should be able to hold it. They note that although other banking centres in Europe have challenged London's lead in the Euro-

dollar business, they have never been able to overtake it.

Singapore, moreover, will always have at least one important ace card over any other place in the region: its position in a different time zone from the main financial centres in Europe and the United States. When it is 3.30 pm in Singapore the London market is just opening. In Hongkong and the Philippines it is already 5 pm. And at 9 pm in Singapore it is opening time on the New York market.

One recent development, however, must be satisfying to the Monetary Authority. The merchant banks are beginning to show interest in the fledgling bond market. A consortium of banks has recently arranged several bond

issues, both for private corporations and governments.

A further development that has strengthened Singapore's claim to be a significant financial centre has been the establishment of increasing numbers of representative offices of foreign banks—36 so far. These have their eyes on business both in Singapore and the region, which for some of them embraces every country from Australia to Japan.

Other developments in the financial field include the establishment of three discount houses, dealing in Treasury bills, commercial bills and other government securities. The discount market is modelled very much along the lines of the London discount house system and the Monetary

Authority acts as the "leader of the last resort". It is expected that the Government will soon issue Treasury bills of varying maturities and short-dated bonds to increase the volume and variety of money market instruments.

Three leasing companies have also been established. It is generally agreed that considerable scope for them exists in the region, though a number of other financial institutions have been engaged in such operations for some time. The most recent entrant to this highly specialized business has been Orion Leasing Holdings, a company in which several British, North American and European banks have an interest.

Any fears that the financial controls that were

abolished to enable Singapore's banking facilities to flourish will be reimposed have been completely dispelled by Mr Wong Pakshong.

Dismissing the suggestion that businessmen were never sure what new regulations were in store for them, he said: "The Government is reviewing the situation on how to give the banks greater flexibility." He also hinted that in its attempt to make its financial services to the region become an even greater revenue earner, the Government was thinking of relaxing, rather than increasing, existing controls. The aim is clearly to make the banking sector one of the city state's big money-spinners.

P.H.R.

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### Demands for cash must grow

Everyone now realizes that with increasing development momentum in the region, the demands for cash must grow and so must the Asiadollar market. With this must increase the number of international bankers able to see and judge the creditworthiness of borrowers. There is a voracious need for cash for the oil search, raw material development and deficit financing caused by the oil crisis.

The belief in Singapore is that Hongkong and Manila will want to share in the growth of banking business and are now preparing to move in on the Asiadollar market.

### Most major banks now have offices

The Government has carefully scrutinized all applications for licences; the banks lacking the necessary financial status and the commitment to work in the region have not been permitted to do so, he said.

Most of the major international banks, including Britain's big four, now have offices in Singapore. Three of the British banks operate alone, while the Midland Bank has joined hands with other banks to form the European Asian Bank.

Foreign banks are queuing to open an office on Shenton Way. Several are expecting to receive licences later this year. The managing director of the Monetary Authority of Singapore, Mr Michael Wong Fook-shing, said he was happy with what the banks were bringing.

Singaporean companies could borrow cash from the market and the city's bankers were now more internationally minded than they were a few years ago, he said.

Apart from the proliferation of banks with licences to operate in the Asiadollar market, there has been a big increase in the number of merchant banks in the republic. It was only four years ago that the Chartered Bank

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# Firm government achieves economic success—but the voices of opposition grow louder

By Petar Hadji-Ristic

Singapore has transformed itself from a shabby, teeming colonial base into an independent country that can be justly proud of its economic development. Once just a port of call, trade centre and military base, this city state has become the wealthiest nation in the region.

All the problems that loomed large at the time of independence have now been resolved. Singaporeans have an identity, they have a leadership and they have a livelihood. The country appears, in almost every sense, to have arrived.

But on Independence Day 1974 nine years after the split from Malaysia, a fundamental question remains: What should be made out of the successes of the past nine years?

The solution cannot be found in the climate of present-day Singapore. For exercising political and cultural censorship the Government makes it impossible for Singaporeans to know what options they have before them. Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, and his People's Action Party (PAP) are denying their people the tools with which to decide how to organize their lives.

Government ministers like to claim that Singapore is a global city, but this is far

from so. The republic is intellectually cut off from the outside world and indoctrinated with government values.

To illustrate this, a university professor told of a young girl student who, after a brief stay abroad, returned home with the question: "Are we educated or indoctrinated?" It was a source of satisfaction to him that she had returned with doubts to her mind.

Such a question is entirely justified. Even a cursory look at any of the nation's newspapers would provide an answer. On any one day the papers are weighed down with government pronouncements. Citizens are lectured on the benefits of discipline and hard work, and the dangers of long hair, hippies and drugs.

Newspapers contain no editorial criticism of important government decisions, nor do they carry the views of people whose ideas might conflict with those of the establishment. The purpose of the press in Singapore is to provide a sounding board for the government, and not a forum for public discussion.

Two examples serve to illustrate the results of such a policy. Before launching which policies were based on the Government provided no opportunity for a full public

debate with educationists who were gravely worried at the effect this would have on liberal arts studies and the long-term intellectual development of the republic. Now that the policy is under way, virtually the only comment to be heard runs something like this: students should understand very well the relationship economic worth later in life of studying technical subjects and the crafts rather than such subjects as history and literature.

Similarly, with the Government's birth control programme, citizens are told that they should "stop at two", but they are not provided with the full range of information with which to come to an opinion independent of government propaganda carried in the press.

Such a question is entirely justified. Even a cursory look at any of the nation's newspapers would provide an answer. On any one day the papers are weighed down with government pronouncements. Citizens are lectured on the benefits of discipline and hard work, and the dangers of long hair, hippies and drugs.

The Government was able to achieve through more than 100 community centres, to which any of Singapore's 2,200,000 citizens could bring complaints. A newspaper's function was to report government policy; comment was something else.

He said that western newspapers had declined into becoming organs for attacking governments. "We are far ahead of what is happening in the West", he said, revealing an attitude common among many Singapore officials that the western world has slipped into decay by giving way to liceoese.

The journalist pointed out that citizens were encouraged to write to the newspapers. If the views in the letters were sensible they were published. However, he admitted that the letters tended to be unadventurous because people were unsure how far they could go.

This, indicating the degree of fear left in Singapore over venturing a controversial opinion, was fully supported by others. During an interview, a well-known and respected lawyer pointed to a letter he had recently received from a doctor. The letter, he said, requested advice on whether the doctor could be punished for sending a letter to a newspaper

criticizing the Government's traffic policy.

The fear of expressing one's view also extends to children. The lawyer's debate on democracy a group of children had told him they had to watch what they said because they needed their "suitability certificate". Without this they would be denied entrance to university.

"My great fear is that the government policies are inducing apathy, that we are producing a stagnant society", he said. If his gloomy view is justified, it is difficult to see how Singapore could ever hope to achieve a position as an intellectual centre of the East.

Many others report how freedom of speech is suffocated. A young university lecturer was told privately in 1972 that he had to stop writing for the PAP and vote for it during the elections—otherwise he would lose his job. He said other academic staff were threatened in the same way. A government worker cancelled a meeting with the excuse that to be reported speaking to a foreign journalist could affect his job.

It would appear that they are justifying their position by saying that they will be reported back to the Government. In a sudden burst of

candour a professional man said the Government had a network of private informants. Taking from his pocket a small card, he showed that he was one of these. The card had a contact name and an office and home number to call.

When asked if the card was ever used, he replied that it helped to flush it at the police who one was in difficulties.

When a member of the PAP-dominated Parliament was questioned on whether freedom of speech was limited in Singapore, the answer given was a flat "no".

Speaking from his office at the department of extramural studies at the University of Singapore, Mr. J. F. Conzelmann said the results of the poll were critical of the Government, even virulently so.

Commenting on the nation's English-language daily newspaper, the *Strait Times*, he said the Government was not responsible for its policies. "You can't blame the Government for a paper with wishy-washy editorials", he said. "If that paper was produced in Indonesia it would also be supporting the Government there."

But recent events appear to show that to survive newspapers have little choice

other than to follow the Government line. It was only three years ago that Mr Lee Kuan Yew closed the *Singapore Herald* for allegedly taking on the Government. Since then other publications have disappeared after their publishing licences had not been renewed.

Clampdown on newspapers

And almost as Mr Conzelmann was talking, his PAP was organizing a clampdown on the press for allegedly depicting Chioa in too favourable a light after the establishment of diplomatic relations between Malaysia and Chioa. At the same time, the PAP was throwing 30 alleged communists into jail.

One disillusioned journalist who said he no longer bothered to write anything controversial, agreed that while most of the censorship was done in the editorial office, there were repercussions where a story to which a government department took offence did see the light of day. "If they dislike what you write, the department will just not cooperate with you any more", he said.

It will come as no surprise that there is considerable opposition to the authoritarian rule of the Prime Minister. The scale of this can be judged from the last election, in 1972, when the PAP polled about 700,000 votes, accounting for 70 per cent of the electorate. Opposition parties, which numbered 14, polled 300,000 votes.

The number of opposition votes is significant far beyond what might appear. While all parties were given a platform for their views in the press during the run-up to the election, the Government had previously maintained tight control of all criticism. As a result of the rules governing press coverage of the election, the PAP had the lion's share of the time and space given over to explain the different programmes.

The opposition parties went into the election in an already weak position, aggravated by a lack of manpower and money which meant that seven out of 65 PAP seats in Parliament went uncontested.

It is surprising that they are not so happy. A viable opposition in these conditions; and they did so in spite of a compulsory voting system which re-

sults in a large number of apolitical people being forced to cast a vote. Such a vote will inevitably vote to status quo and the figures they know for the government in the election, in 1972, when the PAP polled about 700,000 votes, accounting for 70 per cent of the electorate. Opposition parties, which numbered 14, polled 300,000 votes.

According to one commentator in close touch with the election, Mr Lee was shaken, even though the second time running he all the seats in Parliament.

"His view was that 300,000 votes that the opposition were voting against him", the mentor said. "A great fear now is that number has grown."

If this is the case, a long way to the question of the PAP's philosophy behind Lee's 15-year-long reign has been that if people work and money they happy.

He must now realize the belief on which based, that oriental want less from life power and money which meant that seven out of 65 PAP seats in Parliament went uncontested.

It is surprising that they are not so happy. A viable opposition in these conditions; and they did so in spite of a compulsory voting system which re-

## Function of press to report, not comment

In a discussion on the Government's view of the press, a prominent Singaporean journalist said that while constructive criticism was welcome from newspapers, it was not their job to attack the Government. Papers were not qualified to do this because they were not in possession of all the facts on which policies were based. Neither could they reach a common opinion, such as

## Incentive scheme now aims at diversification

The republic is reassessing its investment incentive scheme. While the scheme still remains necessary, it is being reworked to be used more discriminately, according to Mr P. Y. Hwang, director of Singapore's Economic Development Board (EDB).

"Increasingly, the incentives we offer will be geared to skills", he told in a wide-ranging interview. Before awarding any incentives the Economic Development Board, which administers the country's industrialization programme, will look at such things as the ratio of skilled to unskilled workers; the bigger the ratio, the bigger the incentives.

Mr Hwang said the advantages of the investment incentive scheme will remain much as they are today; there is no intention to water them down. Foreign investors will still have their tax-free holidays and tax exemptions for export earnings and for factory accommodation.

It has also been decided to offer an additional half-cash for the most favoured industries. Under this plan, selected companies will be offered cash out of a new \$100m fund, which will be replenished when necessary.

"We are prepared to take out up to 50 per cent equity in the right company", Mr Hwang explained. "By sharing risks and giving our moral support to the company we hope we will be enhancing the company's 'bankability'."

But, unlike most developing countries, the Singapore Government does not want a majority shareholding in the scheme, or does it even want to hold on to its share longer than necessary.

"The Government will sell back the equity stake at any time. This is not a

creeping form of socialism", Mr Hwang said, allaying any fears that this would welcome new investors into the country's free enterprise system. Such a move would be considered anathema in capitalist Singapore.

Mr Hwang said that in reassessing the objectives of the investment incentives scheme, three main requirements had emerged. Perhaps the most important of these was the requirement that any new investment should be skill-intensive. Any new investor should not only be prepared for the production of a more advanced product but ideally should also have the capability to improve the skills of the labour force.

"We want those companies that can take the republic forward; those companies that can bring about an upgrading in skills", Mr Hwang explained. "These are the companies that will get the maximum incentives."

He said he would like to see new foreign investment complementing the progress already made, providing for backwards and forwards integration. For example, he would welcome new investment in shipboard equipment to provide for the needs of the ship repair and the shipbuilding industry. He would also like to see the shipbuilding industry developing the capability to build advanced and costly tankers for liquid natural gas.

pore recognized that it could not have industrialization without some pollution. The industries favoured now, such as machine and aerospace engineering, shipbuilding, the manufacture of transport equipment, optical instruments and lenses, scientific and medical equipment, and electrical and electronic products, all result in only modest pollution.

Singapore would still aim towards becoming an international oil refining and balancing centre, like Rotterdam or Milford Haven. And the plan to build a petrochemical plant, which would serve as a basis for a basic chemicals, petrochemicals and fine chemicals industry, would not be affected.

Officials such as Mr Hwang like to emphasize that the three criteria governing decisions on investment incentives do not amount to a change of policy but have evolved out of guidelines which have served Singapore since the start of its industrialization programme, and that the new emphasis on industries which will bring skills to the republic is a natural development after a decade or more of industrialization.

This implies that the republic's industrialization programme has solved the problem which it was launched to settle—unemployment—and that the main fear now is a scarcity of labour.

"We still have to create a lot more jobs too", Mr Hwang said reassuringly, referring to the 30,000 or so new entrants to the labour market every year. However, he admitted that there is a shortage of skilled labour which the new emphasis on technical education is an attempt to solve. But Mr Hwang added: "We won't try to discriminate against industries with a big labour contact. What we really want, however, is an optimum use of our labour resources."

Although the fulfilment of the three criteria might seem difficult to achieve, the EDB has a tradition of knowing what it wants, and getting it quickly. One foreign investment application, it is said, was received, considered and given the go-ahead, all within two days. The number of other countries in South East Asia where the process could take two years, along with a large amount in under-the-counter "miscellaneous expenses".

## Products marketed internationally

The second major requirement was that any company establishing itself in Singapore should have a product that can be marketed internationally. While this had essentially been the republic's policy since it dropped its import substitution policy after its break with Malaysia in 1965, Mr Hwang is now looking for very special products, with wide sales, especially in industrialized countries, and with few or no competitors.

"There are just too many companies producing better mousetraps", he said with a wry smile.

But his apparently light-hearted comment obscures the degree of soul-searching that Singapore has gone through since the energy crisis last year. During the first weeks of the Arab oil embargo, when the threat of a world recession loomed real, Singapore's confidence in its economy was shaken severely. With many companies producing cheap consumer products, the republic stood to suffer a great deal if a recession cut world demand. The rise in the cost of raw materials also reduced Singapore's competitive advantage in cheap consumer products and made it more vulnerable.

An all-out effort is now being made to diversify, to attract medium-small companies that will produce products with a fairly specialized and secure market. That these companies are the ones being offered funds by the Government is an indication that it wants to put the economy on a firmer footing—and as quickly as possible.

The third major requirement is that new industries should be fairly free from pollution. Outlining this, Mr Hwang said that Singapore would exercise extreme caution on which industries it allowed in.

"We don't want to import other people's pollution or repeat other people's mistakes. We want to keep the city clean and want to maintain a high standard of environmental protection," he explained.

But the EDB director emphasized that concern for the environment would not be carried too far. Singa-

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## Improved relations with neighbours as sensitivity wanes

Foreign Minister since independence in 1965 (when Singapore was rudely ejected from Malaysia), puts this down primarily to economic growth.

Regional cooperation, he says, "is a function of the level of domestic economies." Five years ago these were in a sad state. Singapore had problems, with the British forces leaving, Indonesia was just beginning to find its feet after Sukarno's attempted coup and hyperinflation. Malaysia was struggling in the wake of the 1969 disturbances in Kuala Lumpur. The Philippines and Thailand were lacklustre, and Vietnam and Cambodia loomed more ominously than they seem to do today.

Since then, Mr Rajaratnam continues, the economies have begun to grow dynamically and regional cooperation is a more realistic exercise. More regionalism will grow in proportion to the state of domestic economic growth. So long as the region's governments remain set on development courses, so long will regionalism prosper, in particular ASEAN (the Association of South-East Asian Nations). Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Accordingly, Mr Rajaratnam is optimistic about

Singapore's relations with its neighbours. Few difficult issues remain of the arguments of five years ago.

Singapore and Jakarta are on markedly good terms, most of them having passed psychological rather than real. Smuggling and statistical fiddling have both diminished in importance as Indonesia's economy has revived, and Singapore is less sensitive now about Indonesia intervening in business it can handle for itself.

It is a matter of confidence, Indonesia, finding its economy is less in Singapore's pocket, has fewer reasons for resentment; and Singapore, finding it can do without a massive Indonesian trade, is not nearly so sensitive.

The fewer formal links they have between them. But there was probably a need to remove some historical clutter to permit a new beginning. In the new links there will be efforts to avoid implications that some countries are superior to others. Less is heard in other capitals these days of the "ugly Singaporean".

These less emotional relationships are timely. Malaysia's diplomatic relations with Peking will lead to China playing a stronger role in South-East Asia. The region's capitals accordingly will need to be in closer touch with each other. And Britain's presumed military departure this year will give them still more to talk about.

### Avoiding charges of 'third China'

Talking about the reasons why Singapore is likely to be the last ASEAN country to exchange ambassadors with China, Mr Rajaratnam says Singapore has to avoid charges, however ill-founded, that it is a "third China".

"This is said of us just because of a branch office of the Bank of China", he adds. "This is said to make Singapore a base for regional subversion. Imagine what they would say if we had a Chinese embassy here. We see no reason to provide opportunities for criticism; we will wait and see how things turn out."

The issue involves domestic politics as well, because more than three quarters of

Singapore's population are of Chinese race. But Mr Rajaratnam says Singapore's Chinese do not feel insecure and do not want communism. Political parties which had called for relations with China had not made much impact. Singapore's "stateless" Chinese, who will figure in any negotiations with Peking, and could perhaps become Chinese citizens, number "not more than 80,000".

Mr Rajaratnam sees nothing odd in the Singapore Air Force's few Taiwanese pilots; they are in his view merely technicians on contract. "We also have New Zealanders to help us."

On defence, Mr Rajaratnam says Singapore is working on the contingency that the British forces, about 2,500 men, will leave, and that the five-power defence arrangement (with Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia as well as Britain and Singapore) will come to an end.

"We can look after internal defence," he adds. "ASEAN region security problems are 95 per cent internal—subversion, national liberation movements and so on—and we have never believed the defence arrangement could deal with them. We must do this ourselves. The arrangement was meant for the other five per cent." A Singapore deprived of it will see "whatever international winds are blowing to help us."

Certainly there seems to be no real reason why anyone should bother to oppose Singapore's easy going and pragmatic foreign policy. In past years the presence of

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## Global city' a major centre in communications network

Arun Senkuttuvan

S. Rajaratnam, the sign Minister, likes to describe Singapore as a global city. His description is laudatory apt in the field of communications. The island, straddling a vital air route, was recognized a great natural harbour more than 150 years ago and long been the world's busiest port.

More recent years Singapore has also become a major air services and communications centre. An average day the city also has 150 commercial aircraft movements, 10 international telephone lines and another 2,000 telex lines.

The international telex exchange, which has connections to 140 countries and an automatic 1,200-line national telex exchange, is to be computerized, too. Data transmission service to the United Kingdom, Hongkong, Australia and France started in June, 1972.

The maritime communication service provides facilities for radio-telephone and radio-telegram contact with ships at sea. It also provides a medical advice service and maintains around-the-clock surveillance for distress signals from ships in the region.

A special radio-communication network was established in November, 1972 for the exclusive use of the offshore oil industry. Advanced techniques, such as Lincomex and selective call in radio-telephony and error-correction in radio-teletype are to be incorporated into the network.

The constant upgrading of skills needed for fast developing communications technology is carried out at the telecommunications training centre which was completed last month at a cost of \$15 million. United Nations development programme experts provide up to 10,000 man-weeks of

training a year to technicians from both the external and internal services of T&S as well as the broadcasting department.

The domestic telephone service is equally demanding as every fifth Singapore person has a telephone. Under a five-year (1973-78) development programme, T&S will spend nearly \$97 million on men, machines and buildings.

The Department of Civil Aviation has a long-term plan for developing Paya Lebar international airport to cope with the booming air traffic. A master plan for 1970-90 was drawn up by Scott, Wilson, Kirkpatrick and Partners in 1969 and was revised in 1972 by Northrop Airport Development Corporation.

Northrop also drew up detailed designs for a new passenger terminal building to cater for 7,400,000 passengers in 1978 and 12,400,000 in 1983 (compared with 3,200,000 passengers last year), an air freight terminal building to handle 312,000 metric tons in 1982 (as against 41,000 tons of cargo and 3,200 tons of mail last year) and for 26 more parking aprons by 1982. The present runway is being extended to 13,200ft.

Twenty-eight international airlines operate regular schedule services to Singapore and there are air services agreements with 35 countries. The national airline, SIA, flies to 25 cities in 20 countries and next year Seoul, South Korea, will be added to its destinations. This month another jumbo jet will be added to SIA's all-Boeing fleet of 16 aircraft (including two 747s), a tenth 707 next month and another jumbo jet in March.

### Impressive increase in shipping

Ships flying the Singapore flag are increasing just as impressively. Over the past five years the number of ships on Singapore's registry has grown three-fold and tonnage 12-fold to 1,071 ships of 3,110,000 gross registered tons on June 30. Of these, 849 ships totalling 1,300,000 grt are owned by local ship owners.

Their home port, as usual, saw a record of traffic last year. A total of 37,882 vessels of 183,830,000 net registered tons cleared the port waters compared with 37,252 vessels of 177,470,000 net in 1972.

Cargo handled through the port amounted to 61,270,000 freight tons, of which 77 per cent was mineral oil handled at the oil refineries and terminals.

The amount of general cargo put through the port rose by 24 per cent from 10,880,000 tons in 1972. Of this, 1,410,000 tons was handled at the one-year-old container port—97,905 containers.

Latest figures for the first five months of this year show that, despite the uncertainties caused by the oil crisis, cargo handled at the port continues to grow. General cargo registered 5,940,000 tons as against 5,430,000 tons in the corresponding five months of 1972 and oil 20,880,000 tons compared with 18,910,000 tons.

To cope with rising demand the Port of Singapore Authority is developing a major coastal port along Pasir Panjang. Some 240,000 square metres of transit sheds and warehouses will be provided on the 91 acres of reclaimed land behind four wharves, the 1,200-metre-long Jurong wharves serving the industrial town are being extended by 850 metres at a cost of \$8.2m with a loan from the Asian Development Bank.

A maritime services centre is being built at Jardine Steps near the main harbour. When it is ready in 1976, this building will provide 140,300 square metres of floor area for a world trade centre, an auditorium, banks and insurance companies.

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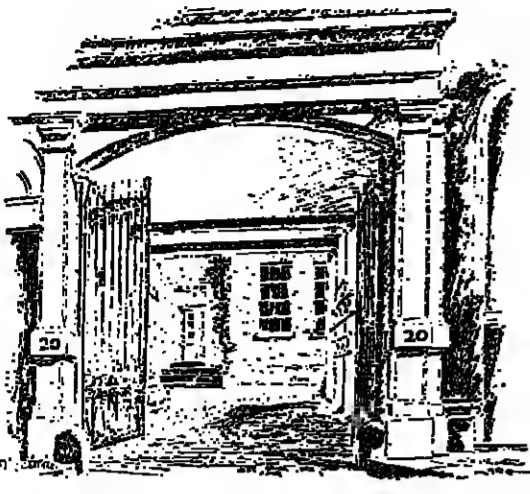
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# Factories flourish where mangrove swamps have been reclaimed

by Petar Hadji-Ristic

Thirteen years ago the south-west corner of Singapore island was covered with mangrove forests. During the day the tidal waters swept in from the Malacca Strait over the low-lying land. Where the ground rose above sea-level there were swamplands which gave way eastward to firmer ground and wooded hills.

Only a few fishermen ever ventured along the south-west coastal area to net the fish and shrimps carried into their inland ponds by the tides. On the higher land a few poultry and vegetable farmers eked out a precarious existence. Otherwise the land was fit only for wild birds and monkeys.

Now the district has been transformed. The sea waters have been held back, much of the swampland drained and the ratio forests cleared. The monkeys have departed and the birds have been caged. The only hint that nature has been thoroughly overturned can be seen in the gouged hillsides.

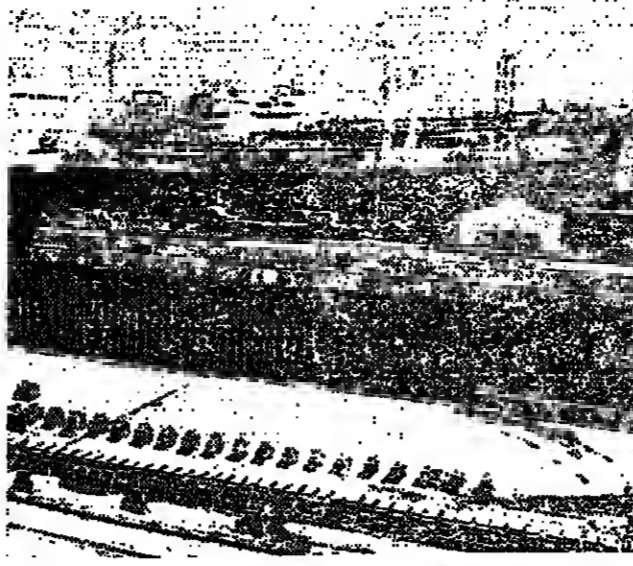
size—it covers 20 square miles, a tenth of the land area of Singapore island. What makes it worth attention is that it has become a model for poor countries aspiring to become industrialized.

Few countries have ever needed to be industrialized as much as Singapore when Jurong was planned with UN help in 1961. The island's economy was largely dependent on its entrepôt trade which could never begin to absorb the growing numbers joining the ranks of the unemployed every year.

In fact, the entrepôt trade's labour requirements were likely to decline with modernization and with the growing economic nationalism of Singapore's neighbours to which the trade depended. With no natural resources, no land for farming other than for the raising of pigs and poultry, Singapore had a single way to prosper and that was to be industrialized.

The central idea behind Jurong was that one of the fastest routes to become an industrialized state from scratch was to attract foreign investors with management, technology and marketing outlets; that these investors were likely to be interested in venturing overseas if they were offered cheap labour and taxation incentives, but they were likely to think twice about setting foot in a country without amenities.

Jurong provided those amenities. It provided foreign companies with every facility they would find on their home ground: an oasis



A sign of industrial progress wrested from the land between hills and sea. The Jurong Shipyard is part of one of the world's largest industrial estates.

of modernity in the midst of a jungle.

Apart from clearing the land and filling in the fish ponds, Singapore provided Jurong with roads, railway spurlines to Singapore city and Malaysia, deep-water berths, storage areas, power, water and supporting industries. It also provided an efficient administrative machinery—initially the Economic Development Board and, more recently, the Jurong Town Corporation—to make it all work.

One of the more important additional features of Jurong is that there are ready-made factories for industrialists. These are rented or sold at about cost price, which varies accord-

ing to location. The land is leased at 6 per cent of the market price for 30 years with the option for a further 30 years. The overall result is that factory and office rents are 25 per cent or less as costly as near the city.

A further substantial advantage of the estate is that it provides for a wide variety of industries, both light and heavy. This means that Jurong generates development within itself; the existence of one factory stimulates production in another, as well as attracting new industries to provide components and supporting machinery for those already there. Jurong's vast size—14,000 acres—permits expansion.

The deep-water facilities of Jurong made possible the building of a port which includes a fully integrated bulk-handling system capable of dealing with 1,200 tons of dry bulk cargo an hour. Four more berths are being built to service 35,000-ton ships.

Besides providing convenient transport facilities, the deep-water port also provides the essential prerequisites for a ship-repair and shipbuilding industry. These have grown into the major industries on the estate and provide considerable scope for expansion, especially in building tankers and ships for regional trade—small coastal ships, parcel carriers, log-carrying vessels and liquid gas carriers.

Even with the expected reopening of the Suez Canal, there is considerable optimism that the shipping industry will continue to expand, aided by government help with the training of engineers. The ship repair industry, which now has two 300,000-ton dry docks, expects it will gain more business when the canal opens as overworked ships will be taken out of service for a long overdue overhaul. At the same time, if the Suez reopening results in a surplus of transcontinental tonnage, the increased momentum of oil exploration in the region will keep the industry working to capacity, building offshore oil rigs and support vessels.

The industry is now expanding from building Freedom-type ships of 15,000 tons to the construc-

tion this year of 60,000-ton tankers, leading eventually to 100,000-ton vessels. Although Jurong does have a steel industry, producing 130,000 tons of mild and high tensile steel, most of the sheet metal for the shipbuilding industry is imported from Japan.

Not surprisingly, with the considerable speed of development that is taking place at Jurong—new factories are opened at the rate of one a week—the problems of unemployment that Singapore once faced have now nearly been solved. This has required a change of policy on the Jurong estate; industries which were once welcome with open arms are now banned. "There is still no restriction on where the capital goes from, but there are restrictions on certain industries coming in", Mr. Tham Tuk Yen explained. He is Chief Administrative Officer of the Jurong Town Corporation, which manages the estate and 18 smaller ones scattered around the island.

"We will no longer encourage industries where there is already a satisfactory number; there are no more textile industries because we already have too many." What Singapore now wanted was more supporting industries, particularly in the engineering sector.

Mr. Tham said that Jurong is moving into a new phase of development that will continue into the 1980s. Scarcity of land is the major problem, although industries making economic use of space will continue to be encouraged. Just over half the estate, 8,500 acres,

has been developed. At the rate of 1,000 acres a year, the swampland forests will not be cleared until 1980.

Apart from the development of land industries, resources are expended to provide Jurong town size with 60,000 workers and families have found in and around the site it is planned to raise number to 400,000 by the end of this decade.

Not surprisingly, the first years of Jurong, hard to keep workers estate housing. They find it difficult to adapt to new surroundings, a scene not unfamiliar to English new towns.

But Jurong also has a darker side: worker appalling hours, son with miserable wage protected by inadequate safety regulations, a apartment blocks off tiny, airless rooms.

# Women find work near home in this satellite town

About 15 minutes' drive from Singapore's central district stands Toa Payoh, a new satellite town of about 200,000 people. As in any other twentieth-century town, men leave home early in the morning to travel to work. The women

stay at home. But once the work hours are over, the women take the lifts to the ground floor of their blocks of flats, go across the front lawns and over the main road. Within a few minutes they are clocking in for work at one of the factories

placed on the township's perimeter road. Two of these factories, employing about 2,000 workers, are owned by Philips, the Dutch electrical giant in Toa Payoh. Philips manufactures a range of electrical goods, including transistor radios,

televisions and musical equipment.

Although Philips has been an international concern since early this century, it was only in 1970 that Singapore was chosen as the main location for an expansion of operations in South-East Asia, a centre where products would be designed and produced. Not surprisingly, wage costs were a big factor in the decision.

"With a production line worker in Singapore earning between \$250 and \$300 a month we found that by setting up operations here we could compete on a price basis with other countries in Asia, especially the Japanese," Mr. E. M. Lap, the Dutch managing director of Philips Singapore, explained. Such a statement would be true for every other country in the region, however.

Singapore was in reality chosen for a combination of factors not present in any other South-East Asian nation. According to Mr. Lap, a major reason for the decision was what he described as a "favourable government attitude". This means that the Government, apart from saying it wanted to see Philips in the republic, backed up its encouragement with real incentives, including full tax relief for five years and partial tax relief for a further 10 years, land for factories and land for expansion.

The reason for this generosity was that the Philips operation in Toa Payoh supports a major government effort directed at providing work for some 75,000 women in the republic. The objective is to create jobs in light industry with factories close to homes to prevent traffic congestion on the cramped island, which is only 26 miles across at its widest point and 14 miles long.

## Factor that tipped the scales

Another major factor that tipped the scales in favour of Singapore was the existence of technical schools in the republic. Multinational companies often find that one of the biggest drawbacks in going abroad is the low standard of education and the lack of trained staff. In Singapore primary and secondary school education is fairly good and a start has been made with technical education.

But even so, Philips found it could not get production under way without bringing over a number of skilled workers from The Netherlands and spending big sums on training for the machine factory. Philips has since entered a new scheme with the Government setting up vocational schools in which Philips provides the training, staff and the Government the software. The newly trained technicians go to Philips factories and those of competitors.

According to Mr. Lap, the lack of technical staff is still a problem: "It will be some years yet until we have the skills to produce the really complicated products", he said.

It is unlikely that Singapore would have been chosen as a base for expansion in the region but for its highly developed infrastructure. Mr. Lap said that the final choice was made when the Government stated that it would be building a container port on the island. This was an important factor because much of Singapore's output is exported and containers are the most efficient method of transporting electrical goods. The port has been in operation for some time and

according to Philips officials at Toa Payoh it takes six hours for a container to travel from the factory to the port and to be at sea. This is not only because the factory is close to the port but because of speedy customs procedures. In some countries in the region, cargo can take days to clear. Toa Payoh is also only about 10 minutes' drive from the airport and a direct flight to Amsterdam.

Adequate water and electrical facilities, something not to be taken for granted in some of South-East Asia's poorer countries, were also factors, Mr. Lap said. But perhaps the strongest influence was that in 1970 Singapore already had a decade of industrialization behind it and there were ample possibilities that existing factories could act as subcontractors.

Philips usually produces the more complicated components of a product and carries out the assembly, relying on local companies for a number of simple components. "When we went into production we had to start off buying the parts we needed from Taiwan, Hong Kong and even Europe", Mr. Lap said.

"Now some of our original suppliers have moved to Singapore and some local companies here in 1970 have upgraded the level of technology to meet our requirements."

Philips provides its own specialists for outside companies to advise them on how best to go into the production of components.

And for Dutch expatriate families, Singapore the unusual advantage compared with many of developing countries the company has had a number of Dutch schools, including one.

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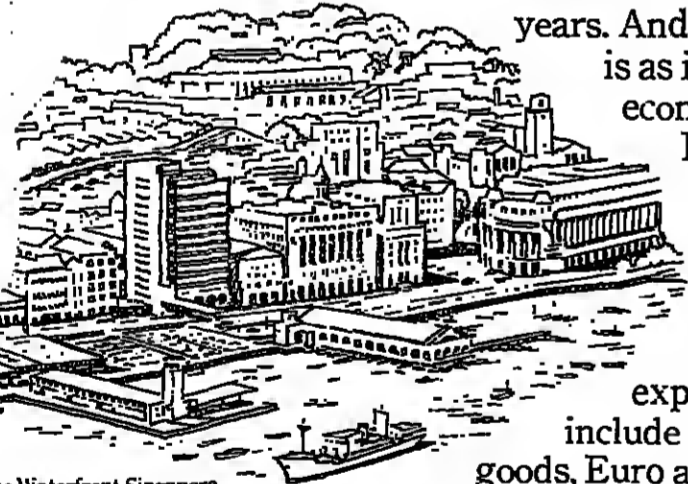


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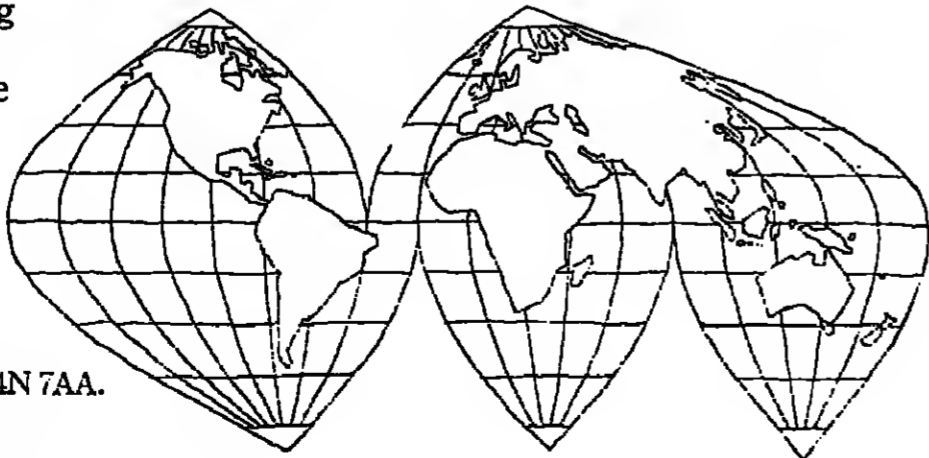


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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

MELLERSH & HARDING... 43 ST. JAMES'S PLACE... LONDON, S.W.1

30m rights issue by UDT after results show big fall in profits

Mr Gordon... Mr Mather, vice-chairman... Mr Gilbert Standing... Mr Mather said... Mr Mather said... Mr Mather said...

'Guidance' for valuers on property bond funds

Detailed "guidance notes" defining the role of independent valuers to property bond funds were published yesterday by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Prices blow to US hope of combating inflation

Wholesale prices in the United States rose by 3.7 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis last month, representing the sharpest monthly increase since August last year.

Shell profits up 75pc despite loss provision

Net income of the Royal Dutch/Shell group rose by nearly 75 per cent to £248.2m in the second quarter of this year.

CBI fears disincentive effects on small businesses and farming

By Malcolm Browne... Businessmen and Conservative politicians, did not like Mr Healey's tax double yesterday. First reactions to the wealth and capital transfer tax proposals conjured up visions of millions standing back in Jersey and other offshore havens.

Factors see monopoly for Leyland

Moves by British Leyland to force manufacturers to replace parts to pay royalties for copying its designs could lead to monopoly control of prices, it was alleged yesterday.

Savings outflow in America at highest level

United States savings banks experienced a record level of withdrawals last month, as investors searched for better opportunities of defending their savings against inflation.

Hotel group calls in a receiver

Further signs of liquidity trouble in the hotel industry emerged yesterday when Hickmet Hotel Group, a private company controlled by Mr Nevill Hickmet, asked Barclays Bank and Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation to appoint a receiver and manager.

New taxes 'could hit prosperity'

Among other reactions to the tax proposals were the following: The Association of British Chambers of Commerce stated that the best of the proposals "will prove a time-consuming irrelevance to the more important economic purpose for the nation of creating more distributable prosperity."

Israel-British bank manager 11 charges

Mshe Brilliant... Yehoshua Benion, manager of the Israel-British Bank was seized by the Bank Israel, was indicted in a 'court here today on 11 charges, of which the most serious is that of being a director of a company.

Bamford signs its first agreement with a union

One of Britain's largest non-union companies, the Staffordshire-based J. C. Bamford Excavators, announced yesterday that it had signed its first agreement with a union since the company was founded 29 years ago.

Kuwait oil dues may diminish role of sterling

A reduction in the role of sterling as a major vehicle for oil payments is likely because of the change in participation agreements between the Kuwait government and the oil companies—with buyback oil now accounting for 60 per cent of the contract value.

How the markets moved

Table with columns: Rises, Falls, Equities drifted lower in thin trade. Includes items like Advance Elect, Arb Latham, Broken Hill, etc.

BSC increases prices of stainless steel products

By Peter Hill... Increases in the price of a wide range of its stainless end alloy steel products are being notified to its customers by the British Steel Corporation. Yesterday it announced that it was to spend a further £4.3m on development of its production facilities in Scotland.

Rise of 7.08pc on aluminium ingot

British Aluminium said yesterday that it was increasing the price of primary aluminium ingot and related products by an average of 7.08 per cent. In addition to increases in the aluminium products such as rolled ingots, extrusions and tubes, the company said a further price rise averaging 4.5 per cent would apply to semi-fabricated aluminium and aluminium alloy products.

Bankers abandon merger discussions

Bankers abandon merger discussions... talks over a possible merger involving four City stockbroking firms were abandoned last night. The firms involved were: Baring & Company, Brewin Co., Maguire, Roy Marshall & Pany, and Pidgeon & Co.

5m contract for non-Carves

5m contract for non-Carves... part of the Engineering group, has a £25m contract in the face of intense international competition to supply equipment for a tyre factory in Russia.

Engineering unions want urgent talks on airbus

By R. W. Shakespeare... Engineering union leaders are demanding urgent talks with Hawker Siddeley Aircraft and Mr Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Industry, on reports that the company may have to abandon its £92m HS146 airbus project because of rising costs.

British car sales 200,000 down on last year

By Edward Townsend... New car sales in the United Kingdom up in the end of last month now total 743,340 and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders is now predicting a total car market for 1974 of about 1.1 million.

CONCRETE LIMITED... Year to 31st March... 1974 1973... Invoicing of completed work... 20,135 17,892

Brokers abandon merger discussions

Brokers abandon merger discussions... talks over a possible merger involving four City stockbroking firms were abandoned last night. The firms involved were: Baring & Company, Brewin Co., Maguire, Roy Marshall & Pany, and Pidgeon & Co.

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How the markets moved

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THE POUND

Table with columns: Bank buys, Bank sells. Includes countries like Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, S Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, US, Yugoslavia.

BISON... TRADING RESULTS... DIVIDEND... PROSPECTS... This extract is from the statement of the Chairman Sir Kenneth Wood, B.A., F.C.A., F.I.O.B., which is contained in the Annual Report and Accounts, copies of which may be obtained from The Secretary, Concrete Ltd., Green Lane, Hunslow, Middlesex, TW4 6EA.

On other pages... Business appointments 24, Diary 25, Appointments vacant 14, Wall Street 26, Financial Editor 25, Market reports 26, Financial news 24, Share prices 27, Letters 24, Bank Base Rates Table: 27, Company Meeting Reports: 23, Hargreaves Group 24, Takeda Chemical Industries 25, Interim Statement: 26, Shell International 5

NEW TAX PROPOSALS

Sweden has progressive levy on individual assets above £19,000

By Daniel Blake Introduction of a wealth tax would bring the United Kingdom into line with the majority of western European countries...

In Finland the tax starts at a low level. Anything over £2,900 is counted, and the rate rises for individuals from 0.5 per cent to 2 per cent on net wealth.

There are however deductions allowable for members of the family and special concessions given for personal effects, livestock for agricultural purposes and a number of other things.

Green Paper absorbs lessons of continental wealth tax systems

By Tim Congdon Britain has been one of the slowest countries in Europe to introduce a wealth tax. In the Scandinavian countries a wealth tax has been in operation for a number of years...

The status of works of art is rather unclear. The Government feels that there are strong arguments against exempting them—and says as much in the Green Paper.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Negative attitude of many British politicians to EEC

From Mr Leif Mills Sir, As Parliament goes into summer recess we can perhaps all breathe a sigh of relief...

It is true, of course, that in spite of all the words uttered in Parliament, little seems to be done, and the British economic position continues to be in urgent need of attention and action.

Social conditions and discretion of trustees

From Mr M. H. Oldfield Sir, In his article on pension schemes, Eric Brunet properly pointed out the social conditions that must match the social conditions...

Economics of mail collection

From Mr E. G. White Sir, The Post Office also suffers from the inflationary influences referred to by Mr Swannock in his letter...

The new charge represents 8p per call and more accurately reflects the cost of providing the service.

Printer's error

From Mr H. B. Verity Sir, Mr Webster, whose you published last week unfortunately misread exemption scheme.

Chancellor inflicts a new strain on Inland Revenue

By Derek Harris More than 2,000 additional civil servants will be needed to administer the wealth and gifts taxes at a time when government departments are already in difficulties over staff recruitment and retention.

pressed accountants. There are around 70,000 people at present in the profession, of whom some 19,000 are practising accountants.

45,000 farmers 'will lose relief'

By Hugh Clayton The Country Landowners' Association took a vigorously apocalyptic view of the Chancellor's proposals. They made a cut in home food production inevitable, according to the association.

relief. Implementation could change the appearance of the countryside and lead to a degraded form of part-time agriculture.

farmers were covered by the tax this would involve at least 45,000 farmers.

Problem of surplus Arab funds from c

From Mr Elie H. Khoury Sir, Much has been written lately about the surplus funds accruing to oil exporting countries and the detrimental effects of such increased earnings on Western countries' economic situation—the so-called "transfer of wealth" from the latter to the former group.

larily profitable for the Middle Eastern region. It has mainly taken the form of real estate purchases, short-term deposits and non-productive investments.

porate a scheme by which recycling of surplus would be divided into parts. The first part would be used directly by Middle Eastern countries for development purposes within the region.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Budge admits liquidity difficulties as shares go into suspension

By Christopher Wilkins Budge Brothers, the Essex-based house builder and property developer, has been suspended to only 1p on Wednesday has admitted that it is having liquidity difficulties.

chairman of Budge, Mr Eric Earey, revealed in the annual report that the directors had agreed to waive their rights to a final dividend to conserve resources.

Nash and Partners with Myers & Co as brokers, proved to be a popular one, attracting applications for 18.9 million shares with only 4.9 million on offer.

Rebound into the black by Drake & Cubitt

By David Mott The process of loss-elimination by the Drake & Cubitt building and engineering group, which saw the company reduce an interim loss of just over £1m to £314,000 by the end of 1972-73, has put the company back in profit in the current first half after two terms in deficit.

second half, the directors are confident this improvement can be maintained although no specific forecast is made.

Business appointments

Mr E. G. Spearling has been appointed group managing director of Brown Brothers & Albany, following the resignation of Mr Dennis Blake as a director.

Mr K. P. Legg has joined the board of Peacock Sashim Estates.

Mr S. E. McKnight, director of finance with Scottish Gas, has been appointed by the British Gas Corporation a deputy chairman of the region.

Industrial boost for J. James

In spite of the rigours of the three-day week, shortages of materials and labour and higher bank charges on the industrial side the John James Group was able to raise profits 22 per cent to a record £1,339m last year.

Furness agrees terms for rest of Houlder

Terms have now been agreed for Furness Withy to buy out the minority holdings in Houlder Brothers, Houlder Line and Alexander Shipping to give the group full control of these companies.

same time last year but is also exceeding budgeted expectations. Questioned at yesterday's meeting about a £300,000 loss on this level until the end of the year.

Final flourish at Wagon Indust'l

The late turnaround at Wagon Industrial Holdings (formerly Wagon Repairs) has been maintained as the group ended 1973-74 with a taxable profit up 23 per cent to £17.1m.

Danger of "timidity" by lending banks

The first four months at Leopold Joseph Holdings have shown a trend closely in line with last year, when net profits rose from £450,000 to £470,000.

Hartwells Group Ltd.

Table with financial data for Hartwells Group Ltd. including Year ended 28th February, Sales, Net Profit, Dividends, Earnings per share, and Profits in last three months.

TAFF-ELY BONDS advertisement with 13 1/2% interest rate and minimum £1,000 investment.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Business Diary' and other fragments.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Jump in Shell's second quarter margins



Mr Felix Messager, chairman of Shell: lower profits from Holland.

Dutch/Shell's second quarter margins pose some interesting questions about the companies' pricing policies in the Middle East crisis last summer. Now that stock prices are no longer confusing, it looks relevant to ask whether selling prices have not risen further than simply in response to crude costs and whether they may be self-defeating in the long run.

In the first quarter, Royal Dutch/Shell emphasized the exceptional nature of stock profits of £125m in net income of £319m, giving an underlying £194m. This was an effective income of £55m, an effective increase of 55 per cent over the first quarter of 1973.

Due to currency variations have reduced their profit, though only to £27m in the second quarter (against £40m in the first) and thus to a total of £267m in the first half net income of £567m in the first six months.

As for overseas, the fall in Dutch profit from £13m to £96,000 shows that while generally better results are being achieved, Hoover is not doing all its own work.

Manchester Liners Profitability transformed. Profitability has been transformed at Manchester Liners. The main impetus to a £1.1m increase in interim pre-tax has been a full six months contribution from the two container ships chartered out last November.

Recovery—but problems loom. The second quarter profit of £84 per cent advance on the back of a 15 per cent sales increase.

Business Diary: NPA's next, please! • To judge a jobber. Just what there is about dealing in used shares that calls for an exam escaped one or two jobbers we spoke to yesterday.

Correction. The Krupp myth lives on at least in the United States and the mind of none other than the chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, David Rockefeller.

Hollywood. Allowing for inflation our shares are now almost exactly what they were in 1924 when my grandfather said, and I quote, 'Prosperity is just around the corner.'

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in his Budget speech of March 26 that there would be both a gift tax and a wealth tax.

In fact he said that the gift tax was already with us and would be charged on gifts made from Budget day.

As far as the wealth tax is concerned, he expected that the tax would not become operative for some little time as he proposed to issue a Green Paper to stimulate public discussion.

There can be no question but that one reason for the high level of taxation in this country is the high level of capital taxation and even before the addition of the gift and wealth taxes, personal capital in the United Kingdom is more highly taxed than in any other country in Europe.

One effect of the proposed wealth tax legislation, if it is introduced, will be to force the collection of much more information about who owns how much of the wealth.

Those who oppose wealth taxes tend to claim, on the other hand, that wealth is distributed much more evenly than most commentators have suggested.

Anyone hoping that the Government's Green Paper will provide a clear answer to this question will be disappointed.

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## NEW TAX PROPOSALS

# Unsound taxes, and difficult to administer

### Lindsay Duncan discusses the problems inherent in Mr Healey's measures

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not regarded as giving rise to a serious contribution to national revenues.

Even a bad form of taxation is acceptable given time, if the rates are not too high.

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it is obvious that in some parts of the country the values are more closely akin to reality than in others.

There is an insurmountable problem in the annual valuation of antiquities, works of art, stamps, etc.

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Paper aims at overkill and it is probable that many United Kingdom trusts will have severe problems.

No satisfactory solution is offered in the case of overseas trusts, but the Government's thinking seems to centre round a wholly novel and unworkable concept, namely the distinction between a "genuine" trust and an "artificial" trust.

It is easy enough to state the basis on which wealth tax will be charged and we are told that in principle property will be valued on an open market basis.

From the total gross wealth will be deductible certain liabilities and mortgages in order to arrive at the taxable net wealth.

He points out that in the period between 1913 and 1960, when the share of the top 1 per cent fell from roughly 70 per cent to roughly 40 per cent, most of the increase was transferred to the population as a whole but to those very slightly lower down the wealth pyramid.

He argues that what has been going on is a shuffling around of wealth within the well-off. There are a number of a priori reasons to expect that this might be the case.

Professor Atkinson's conclusions have been challenged by a number of critics. They argue that the impression of great inequality is misleading for a number of reasons.

Most strikingly, they point to the signs that this trend towards greater equality of wealth has been gathering steam in recent decades.

David Blake

## Are the new levies necessary?

available are the figures produced by the Inland Revenue as a result of their analysis of the estates of people who die.

Those who oppose wealth taxes tend to claim, on the other hand, that wealth is distributed much more evenly than most commentators have suggested.

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in Britain today than in the past.

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Academic. The Stock Exchange Council's decision to introduce exams for stock-jobbers looks a little academic in more ways than one.

Metric rugby. The Rugby Football Union is one of the next organizations to be unwillingly caught up in the trammels of metrication.

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## Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.

武田薬品工業株式会社

FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1974

Yen Millions	Yen Millions
Property, plant and equipment, less depreciation	54,026
Investments and advances	31,658
Current assets	182,101
Less current liabilities	102,620
Other assets	11,342
Less retirement and severance indemnities	21,176
Long-term debt	13,184
	142,145
Issued capital of 497,203,222 shares	24,860
Capital and revenue reserves	110,265
	135,145
Net sales	225,983
Operating profit	20,046
Interest, dividends and other income less interest and other expenses	3,628
Provision for income taxes	23,674
Net earnings	10,847

Semi-annual cash dividends: 6 months to 30th September, 1973, ¥3.75 per share—¥1,853 million; 6 months to 31st March, 1974, ¥3.75 per share—¥1,865 million. This last dividend is not reflected in the above figures.

Copies of the Annual Report are available from Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 33 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BH.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

UDT unsettles shares

The Stock Market had another nervous session yesterday, with the announcement of a £30 million issue by United Dominion Trust doing nothing to restore confidence to the battered insurance and hire purchase sectors. In spite of good profits news from Shell Oil, industrial shares began to drift down on thin trading. But the market leaders were marked a trade higher in late dealings...

33p, reflected the mark up in late dealings. Heavy profits at United Dominion Trust, while hardly unexpected after last week's plunge in the share price, confirmed the worst fears. More upsetting was the rights issue, which brought a fall of 3p to 81p in Prudential Assurance, which is bearing the major burden of the rights. Also weak in the insurance pitch was Royal Insurance, which ended 5p up at 205p on news of a £2.5m investment in Budget Bros. Shares in UDT closed 6p off at 34p after 33p, with other hire purchase and fringe bank shares...

also hit by their disclosure of an operating loss on consumer credit to the United Kingdom. Mercantile Credit lost 2p to 31p, and Wagon Finance 5p to 31p. At 9p, Vavasour slipped to within one penny of the previous low of the share price, and Corinthia Holdings (13p) closed at its "low". But the joint stock banks moved up yesterday. A firm feature in consumers was Hoover, whose A.A. shares ended 5p up at 205p on news of better than expected trading for the second quarter. Gold mines eased in this trade...

Latest dividends

Table with columns: All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies, Dividend, Date, Year, Prev. Includes companies like Allied Inv, Attock Oil, Brit Agri, etc.

Allied Inv agrees £2.8m for St Helen's

Allied Investments, a concern specializing in private health care and operating the largest nursing agency in the country, has agreed to acquire St Helen's Securities. An agreed offer has been made with two alternatives: for every 14 shares either 5 Allied ordinarys and £1.95 of 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock, 1980, or £3.50 cash, which makes the offer worth £2.8m.

Commercial Union Assurance and Orion Bank, together owning 39.52 per cent of SHS, have with the takeover Panel's consent, undertaken to acquire also 15 per cent of Agar Cross. ML ALKAN Turnover for half year, £448,000, and profit £40,000. If stable conditions can be maintained, group's recovery will continue. Board aims to pay 30p gross. ANGLIO-INDONESIAN PLANTATION Co. Profit for 1973, £125,000 (loss £46,000). Earnings a share, 4.13p. MALFORD FOODS (HLDGS) £234,000 for half year. Net profit, £230,000 (£169,000). Dividend is up from 2p to 2.25p.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table of Eurobond prices for various countries and maturities, including USA, UK, France, Germany, etc.

Wall Street

New York, Aug 8.—Profits-taking and inflation shock led to a market's strong rally earlier this week on building expectations of President Nixon's resignation. The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 12.67 points to 784.89, its least 45 points in the three previous sessions and was ahead more than three points in early trading today. About 750 issues gained and 700 fell at the close. Gainers led five-to-one in early trading.

The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices for various sectors like All-Share, Industrial, Financial, etc.

Money Market Rates

Table of money market rates including Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate, Treasury Bills, etc.

Commodities

A fresh sharp decline was seen in London COFFEE futures yesterday with prices sagging to their lowest level since last September. Losses ranged between £14 and £21.50 a long ton, just over a month after the nearby September position has dropped over £10 a ton.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table listing authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds with columns for name, price, and other details.

NY silver slumps 20 cents limit

New York, Aug 8.—SILVER slumped the maximum 20 cents limit influenced by speculation that President Nixon will resign in the next few days. There was a sharp decline in silver and other metals offered for sale across the board. The limit order book for the nearby bull, Aug. 10, fell 40 cents to 34.00, and the two cents daily limit was hit. The Oct. 10 contract fell 10 cents to 34.00. The nearby contract fell 10 cents to 34.00. The Oct. 10 contract fell 10 cents to 34.00.

Foreign Exchange

The pound opened at \$2.675, down almost 1c from its overnight level. It then lost more ground early in the morning to touch a daily low of \$2.645 about 10 am. It was a bit stronger in the afternoon and it was suggested that resignation might not be imminent, eventually closing at \$2.655, down 100 points on the day. Gold closed at \$151, down 53 on the day.

Forward Levels

Table of forward levels for various currencies and commodities.

Funds easy for discount houses

In the money market, yesterday, fresh funds were in full supply and a 4 to 5 per cent discount houses of England was not required to assist the market. "Callio" at the outset was light, and with a surplus on the day anticipated, rates for secured loans opened at about 10 per cent and came off swiftly to between 8 and 9 per cent. Thereafter money was moving in quite decent amounts, and by mid-afternoon, rates had fallen to 4 to 5 per cent.

Spot Position of Sterling

Table showing spot position of sterling for various banks and locations.

Bank Base Rates

Table of bank base rates for various banks like Barclays, NFFC, etc.

Foreign Exchange Sterling closes one cent lower

Foreign exchanges are awed with rumours of President Nixon's resignation moving the market one way then the other. The dollar was stronger on the day, but fluctuated from hour to hour. The pound opened at \$2.675, down almost 1c from its overnight level. It then lost more ground early in the morning to touch a daily low of \$2.645 about 10 am.

Bank Base Rates

Table of bank base rates for various banks and services.

Forward Levels

Table of forward levels for various currencies and commodities.

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Table of forward levels for various currencies and commodities.

Bank Base Rates

Table of bank base rates for various banks and services.

London and Regional Market Prices
Nervous but steady

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Aug 5. Dealings End, Aug 16. 5 Contango Day, Aug 19. Settlement Day, Aug 28.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY
Afore ye go

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY
Afore ye go

Main market price table with columns for Stock, Price, Div, Yield, etc. Includes sections for RITCHIE FUNDS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, MINERALS AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, FOREIGN STOCKS, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, REWERIES AND DISTILLERS, FINANCIAL TRUSTS, SHIPPING, MINES, and REGIONALS.

Handwritten note: مكذبا من الاصل

Vertical text on the left margin: cent issue, FOSYNDICAL, inds

Small text at the bottom right corner providing additional market information and disclaimers.

PROPERTY also on pages 12 & 13

LONDON AND SUBURBAN
DULWICH
Approx. All brick and white
garden, separate double garage
with carport, near rail. 2 cars.

LONDON FLATS
MAYFAIR
Luxury flat 1 min. Grosvenor
Square, 3 bedrooms, kitchen,
bathroom, double garage.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS
ITALY - Urgently needed bilingual
responsibility for a part to help
with the care of a young child.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE
DOMESTIC BUREAU
S.W.3
Only 1000 sq. ft. suit
for a wide range of services.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
SECRETARIAL
SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT
required for young director of rapidly expanding
Trust company. Situated in new offices in Hannover.

WIMBLEDON, S.W.19
Attractive and house of semi-
circle at 11 houses, architect
designed in unusual style.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS
READERS are recommended to take
appropriate professional advice
before entering obligations.

TRANSFER BOOKS
THE EAST SURREY WATER
CLOSING OF REGISTER
Notice is hereby given that the
REGISTERS of 1974, Consolidated

TELEPHONIST
She should be at least 25 years of age and G.P.O.
trained with commercial house experience preferably on a
P.A. or B.A. 3 hours weekly offer pleasant working conditions

SECRETARY-PERSONNEL
We are looking for a Secretary with good shorthand
writing skills who has preferably had previous experience
in a busy professional office.

RICHMOND VILLAGE
Much-loved late Victorian house
with 11 bedrooms, architect
designed in unusual style.

CONTACT PERSONNEL INC
CANADA
Housekeepers, 25/30 wanted
to work for private families in
all areas of Canada.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO
Dark room and view card business.
London area.
403 8376 1 day
727 2189 evenings

RECEPTIONIST/
TELEPHONIST
Multi National bank in
Newcastle requires an experienced
Receptionist/Telephonist for
their recently established office.

SECRETARY
3,500 p.a.
City firm of accountants
with superb modern
facilities near
St. James's Park.

CLOSE TO
MITCHAM COMMON
SURREY
Two-year-old semi-detached
house, 4 good sized bedrooms,
large lounge/dining, formal
dining room, kitchen, bathroom.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE
FRIENDLY MOTHER'S HELP
wanted for 18-month-old child
with congenital heart disease.

LEGAL NOTICES
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division Companies Court
in the Matter of the Companies
Act 1947

RECEPTIONIST/
TELEPHONIST
We need another Interviewer
with previous experience in
the telephone industry.

SECRETARY
3,500 p.a.
City firm of accountants
with superb modern
facilities near
St. James's Park.

KINGSTON CLOSE
RICHMOND PARK
Semi-detached house in
excellent location, 4 bedrooms,
large lounge, dining room,
kitchen, bathroom.

FACTORY
with up-to-date equipment making bath toiletries
and household products.
Customers: Grocery wholesalers, department
stores, consumers and markets.

RECEPTIONIST/
TELEPHONIST
We need another Interviewer
with previous experience in
the telephone industry.

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SECRETARY
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facilities near
St. James's Park.

THAMES DITTON,
SURREY
Semi-detached house in
excellent location, 4 bedrooms,
large lounge, dining room,
kitchen, bathroom.

FACTORY
with up-to-date equipment making bath toiletries
and household products.
Customers: Grocery wholesalers, department
stores, consumers and markets.

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TELEPHONIST
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City firm of accountants
with superb modern
facilities near
St. James's Park.

DELIGHTFUL NEW 3-
STOREY HOUSES
In pleasant secluded views off
residential road, near
Hill Gate.

FACTORY
with up-to-date equipment making bath toiletries
and household products.
Customers: Grocery wholesalers, department
stores, consumers and markets.

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TELEPHONIST
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SECRETARY
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City firm of accountants
with superb modern
facilities near
St. James's Park.

LITTLE VENICE, W.9
Delightful house in quiet
residential area, near
Hill Gate.

FACTORY
with up-to-date equipment making bath toiletries
and household products.
Customers: Grocery wholesalers, department
stores, consumers and markets.

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TELEPHONIST
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SECRETARY
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facilities near
St. James's Park.

LUXURIOUS CHELSEA
HOUSE
3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
double reception, large
lounge, dining room, kitchen,
bathroom.

FACTORY
with up-to-date equipment making bath toiletries
and household products.
Customers: Grocery wholesalers, department
stores, consumers and markets.

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TELEPHONIST
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SECRETARY
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City firm of accountants
with superb modern
facilities near
St. James's Park.

BRIGHTON
Luxurious house near
Seaford, 4 bedrooms, 2
bathrooms, double reception,
large lounge, dining room,
kitchen, bathroom.

FACTORY
with up-to-date equipment making bath toiletries
and household products.
Customers: Grocery wholesalers, department
stores, consumers and markets.

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TELEPHONIST
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SECRETARY
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City firm of accountants
with superb modern
facilities near
St. James's Park.

GREENWICH BY Park and Heath.
3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
double reception, large
lounge, dining room, kitchen,
bathroom.

FACTORY
with up-to-date equipment making bath toiletries
and household products.
Customers: Grocery wholesalers, department
stores, consumers and markets.

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